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The Breeding and Care of Draft Horses.

By Alex. Galbraith, Secretary American Clydesdale Ass'n, Janesville, Wis., before the Horse Breeders' Ass'n of Man.

It may be broadly stated that to the average farmer there will be found more profit, in the long run, in raising draft horses, rather than roadsters or light horses. And for several reasons: The draft horse is more easily raised, less liable to injury, more easily broken and marketed, and in the aggregate will net the farmer more profit. Should the draft colt throw out a splint or get a barb-wire cut, his value is hardly lessened thereby, whilst the trotting bred roadster or carriage horse would, with the same blemishes, be seriously discounted, and if badly marked up would be rendered quite unfit for the purpose intended and therefore sold at a heavy loss. Not only so, but I maintain that while certain men who have the taste and material for producing light horses may and often do make a financial success, the average farmer is on safer ground by confining his operations to the production of heavy draft horses and has neither the ability nor the time to produce, train and develop the fast horses, either for running or trotting.

Some men again make the mistake in trying to raise horses to suit their own individual tastes, without paying sufficient attention to what the market demands. Now, in order to make horse breeding profitable, it is absolutely necessary that the market should be closely studied, with the view of producing the class of horses that, taking one year with another, will realize the highest price. Recent years have proved that the very heaviest horses in the market, other things being all equal, have almost invariably sold for the highest figure. What was classed as a draft horse ten or twelve years ago, say a horse of 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., is now called a chunk—those qualifying for the draft class being from 1,600 lbs. upward. The time was, when by breeding a mare of 1,100 or 1,200 lbs., to a draft stallion, you could reckon on the produce being classed as a drafter, but nowadays you must have heavy mares as well as stallions. The mare ought to be at least 1,500 lbs. and if 1,700 lbs. all the better. The standard has been raised and farmers must keep up with the procession or pay the penalty.

SELECTING BREEDING STOCK.

Now, in the selection of breeding stock, the utmost care must be used. Mares should be chosen from good families and ought to be absolutely sound, or at any rate free from any constitutional or hereditary unsoundness. If you have a brood mare that breeds well and regularly, stick to her, and if any neighbor has such a one to sell don't let a few dollars stand in the way of your buying her. Many a mare has been the direct means of making a farmer independent. On the other hand, don't bother with a mare that is constantly losing her colts or producing twins, or refusing to breed at all. Such mares are poor property at the best. Of course it is an absolute impossibility for any stallion to nick cor-

rectly with different kinds and classes of mares, but every effort should be made to procure a stallion or stallions that from their weight, conformation and breeding are likely to mate well with the mares in the district.

Above everything choose both mare and stallion with good hocks, as this is the most important point in the horse and the one most subject to blemishes. The hock should be broad from a side view, free from blemishes and tendency to curb. The action should be straight and free. No toeing in or toeing out is permissible, and the hocks should be kept pretty close together and be well flexed in action.

The head should be of medium size and in proportion to the size of the horse, wide between the eyes, but not too wide at the crown, eyes bright and full, jaw well developed, throat-latch

The back should be short and strong, with ribs well sprung and coming well down towards the flank, the coupling short and the hind quarter long and level, with tail set pretty high up. Withal the horse should have good life and vitality and a mild disposition. The black Percheron is perhaps the most popular horse with American farmers at present, but a great many of this breed are defective in their hocks, in which respect the Clydesdales and Shires are far superior.

In testing the walking and trotting action of any horse he should be led straight away from you and then brought back, thereby enabling you to determine whether the action is true or otherwise. See that they turn up the soles of their feet and are not paddlers. The object in preferring close-hock action is because much greater

and on no account should a pregnant mare be allowed to stand idle in the stall during the winter. If moderate work cannot be provided, turn the pregnant mares out every day, sunshine or storm, exercise being absolutely necessary for the production of a strong healthy colt. Feed moderately. Don't try to fatten the mare, neither must you allow her system to run down at a time when she is carrying the colt.

THE YOUNG FOAL.

At foaling time see that the mare's bowels and digestive organs are right. Feed bran mashes frequently. Avoid the risk of blood-poisoning at the time of birth by having stalls and bedding scrupulously clean. See that the foal's bowels are natural. Constipation or diarrhoea if unchecked will have fatal results within a few days. Don't let the colt get wet when young, the soft woolly texture of his coat will absorb moisture readily and lead to trouble. Teach him to eat oats just as early as possible, so that when weaning time comes, at five or six months old, he will continue growing and thriving without any set back. Feed the colt liberally of oats, bran and roots, and turn him out for exercise daily. If possible try to have two colts in the same box stall. They like company, and will thrive better than when alone. I feed cooked barley and oats to my horses once a day, but don't think cooked feeds should be given more than once a day, especially to stallions. No farm should be without bran, it is both safe and nutritive, and roots, especially carrots. They are excellent feed.

THE FALL COLT.

The raising of fall colts seems all right in theory, but somehow I have never seen it very successful in practice. Spring breeding appears to be the best suited to our existing conditions.

WATERING.

There are many other points I might speak of, if time only allowed, such, for instance, as watering horses always before feeding grain. Every farmer should practice this, otherwise the half-digested grain will be washed into the intestines and likely produce colic or other disorders. Then again, running water is preferable to any other. After that comes rain water. Least of all desirable is water taken from a deep well. This should always be exposed to the air and so become oxidized before using.

VENTILATION AND DRAINAGE.

The subject of ventilation of stables, drainage, etc., is very important, and every farmer will consult his own interest in looking carefully after these so-called little points. Aim high in your breeding operations, and while you give due prominence to pedigree, don't be carried away from individual merit, as no breeder has ever succeeded in any line who ignored individuality. I am sometimes reminded of a picture which appeared years ago in London Punch. It represented a titled nobleman of noted ancestry, but who was personally a little, dwarfed, insignificant looking man who had turned his attention to the breeding of Shorthorns. The picture contained a likeness of the nobleman's Shorthorn bull, which the owner addressed as follows: "What a magnificent fellow you are; such beautiful form and symmetry, and what a wonderful constitution you have." To which the bull replies: "Yes, and if your parents had been selected with as good judgment as mine you might have been as good looking as me."



J. B. Thomson,
Hamiota, Man.



Wm. McBride,
Portage la Prairie, Man.



A. W. Fleming,
Pilot Mound, Man.



K. McKenzie, Jr.,
Burnside, Man.



Jas. Yule,
Crystal City, Man.



Jos. Taylor,
Elgin, Man.

clean cut, neck long and well arched onto shoulder, well laid back, not so oblique as a riding shoulder, but sufficiently sloping to obviate the stilted action which naturally comes from a shoulder too upright.

The chest should be deep and reasonably wide, but the forelegs must be well under and not on the outside of the shoulder, as is frequently the case with very wide-chested horses, in which case the front action is seriously impeded. This is a fault with a great many Percheron horses, although the average American farmer still considers it a virtue.

The arms and thighs should be strong and well covered with muscle, the knees broad, the cannon-bone both front and behind should be short, flat and clean, the pastern-joint of good length and well sloped forward. Many draft horses, especially those having heavy bone, have too short pasterns, the result being concussion on the streets.

The front feet should be large, wide at the heels and tough in texture. Side-bones are prevalent in many draft horses and should be guarded against, as they are hereditary and materially reduce the value and usefulness of an otherwise good animal.

power can be brought to bear than when the hocks are wide apart. In the latter case considerable power or strength is wasted in drawing heavy loads, and the natural tendency for horses that incline to go wide or bulge out the hocks when young, is to gradually go wider and wider every year, until they become quite undesirable for draft work. This is one of the most important points in the mechanism of the draft horse, which has received much closer attention in Scotland than anywhere else and with beneficial results. Another important, but indescribable, thing in any horse is the possession of what is termed "quality."

QUALITY.

It is indicated by fine hair and skin, dense eordy bone, a clear eye and no fleshiness or gumminess in the legs. It is accompanied by an active and nervous rather than a phlegmatic temperament and a horse possessing "quality" is more easily kept and more enduring than one without.

EXERCISE FOR THE MARES.

I think it is desirable to work the mare if practicable, right up to the date of foaling. Better results are obtained when mares are worked than otherwise,

The Royal Dublin Show.

This, the national stock show for Ireland, was held in the middle of April. The show of horses was good. The great feature of the show was the unparalleled turnout of Shorthorn bulls attracted by the great number of special premiums offered this year. They numbered in all 445 head. Polled Angus had 176 entries, Herefords 94, Guernseys and Jerseys 41, the native dairy breeds 42.

In Shorthorns there were 122 yearling bulls calved in 1900 before March 31st. Of these 25 were ticketed. Of younger bulls calved in 1900 there were 88 entries. Of 2-year-old bulls calved in 1899 before August 31st there were 93 entries. The yearling bull Fortinbras, bred by Wm. Armstrong, Ennis-corthy, was 1st in his class, 1st for yearling bred in Leinster province, and 1st for bull bred in Ireland. Most of the winners are of the north of Scotland blood. In Polled Angus, the championship went to Prince Inca. In Herefords to R. Danus' Rudstone.

Shorthorns in Iowa.

In a recent issue the fancy prices which have been realized for good Scotch Shorthorns have been noted, but these have since been beaten down in Iowa. Four farmers sold Shorthorns on four successive days, and on the last day C. C. Bigler & Sons sold 13 head of the same sort at an average of \$1,028. Their average for 39 head of females was \$625; for 12 bulls, \$248. Of these 95 per cent. were sold round home.

At the same place Korn and Lee averaged \$330 for 35 females; and one bull made \$1,000.

At Rolfe, Iowa, N. A. Lind made an average of \$554, his three bulls averaging \$386.

The poorest average of the lot was on the first day's sale, when F. A. Edwards got \$288 for 36 head of females and \$245 for 15 bulls.

Breeding herds of Shorthorns are getting every year more numerous in Iowa, and may well be so when prices like these are going.

Moose Jaw Stallion Show.

Moose Jaw held its annual spring horse show on April 17th. There were thirteen horses shown. The three winners in the heavy draft class were all Clydesdales. Awards were as follows:

Heavy Draft, aged.—J. W. Smith's Lintiburt King.

Three-year-old heavy draft — James Coventry's Queensford.

Two-year-old — Hugh Thomson's Moose Jaw's King.

General Purpose, aged—G. M. Annabelle's Duke of May Jr., a Suffolk Purch.

Carriage, aged—J. W. Smith's Rysdike Jr.

Roadster, aged — S. McWilliam's Echo, a Royal George horse.

Thoroughbred, aged—R. E. Fulton's Rumpus.

Owing to the snow storm and bad state of the roads no foals were shown.

Improve the Stock You Have.

In the Wisconsin Agriculturist, G. H. Newell, a well-known practical dairyman, says there is usually no need for going outside to seek fresh blood to improve farmers' cows. Often when people waken up from their Rip Van Winkle sleep they wake up the wrong way. New blood costs money, and the same amount of money could be better spent on improving the stock they have. Give them better care and feed and they will before long respond to it. The man who cannot make a considerable advance along that line will not make any great achievements with expensive stock. There is many a good cow kept down because her owner has too little in him to bring her up to the mark he aims at.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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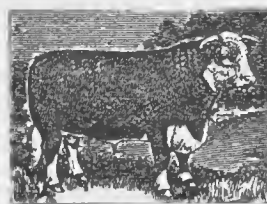
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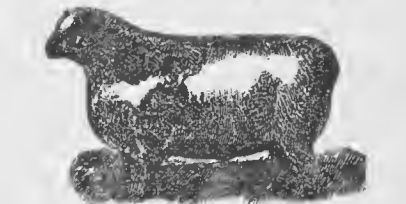
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Upon reflection one must speedily arrive at the conclusion that the art of the "horseshoer" is an all important one. It is so in many respects, especially as it affects the welfare, comfort and the usefulness of the horse.

If we glance at the immense traffic in our great cities, the tens of thousands used for agricultural purposes, and in the large armies of the world, we recognize the prominent part taken by the horse in the march of civilization. We must also be reminded that were it not for the art of the shoer in applying a suitable defence to his hoofs to prevent undue wear and tear upon them, this, the most valued of all the domestic animals, and man's best friend in the realms of the lower animal kingdom, would be almost, if not quite, valueless; for, in consequence of the hardness and unyielding nature of our artificial roads, and the great efforts demanded from him, his feet would very soon be brought to such a condition that locomotion and weight sustaining would be an impossibility. Hence how necessary it is that the feet of the horse should have their natural adaptability preserved as completely as possible, and not thwarted or annulled by the pernicious interference of man in his endeavors to protect and aid them.

The foot of the horse, and its outer covering, the hoof, has been considered by horsemen from time immemorial, to be the essential region of this animal's body; consequently to that member a great amount of care and attention should be paid, as, when it becomes injured or diseased—no matter how perfect or sound the other parts of the animal's anatomy may be—his services are diminished or altogether lost to man.

Horseshoeing being such an important operation, it should be performed only by men who possess a thorough knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the leg and foot of the horse. Some may ask, how is it possible for the ordinary horseshoer to become possessed of this scientific knowledge? I answer that it is a very easy matter indeed; there are plenty of good books, treating especially on the subject of scientific horseshoeing, published and sold at a very moderate price; so that any man who wishes to become efficient from a scientific point of view may do so by close application and study of a few good books. The authors I recommend are Adams, Dollar, Hunting, and Fleming. The first mentioned is necessary on account of it dealing with the anatomy and physiology of the leg and foot, either of the others is good. The horseshoer should become familiar with practical anatomy by obtaining legs and feet for dissection. It must be clearly understood that I do not infer that the study of good books, etc., will of itself produce a good horseshoer; something more is needed, the individual must be a mechanic.

Space will not permit me writing an extended treatise on the subject, so I will now briefly mention some of the evils arising from improper shoeing, and their remedies.

The following diseases are among those produced from faulty shoeing:—Corns, quarter and toe cracks, inflammation of the sensitive laminae (acute and chronic), side bones, navicular disease, warping and contractions, ring-bone, splint, some spavins, springhalt, wind galls, knuckling, knee sprung, and many other ailments of the legs and feet which can be clearly traced to mismanagement in shoeing.

If the shoer when preparing the foot for the shoe pares the hoof too much in one or more places, the bearing surface of the hoof wall is necessarily uneven and the foot and leg unbalanced thereby. Perhaps the heels are too high, or the toe too low, or the outside or inside wall too high, or too low, or the toe left high and the heels low, it matters not which, the foot is unbalanced and therefore the weight of the body is not equally distributed over the

ground surface of the foot. Consequently the strain is put upon the parts of the foot where the hoof has not been properly levelled, and this undue strain soon results in disease of some form or other. The same reasoning applies to the shoe, which, if not properly constructed, will bring about the same disastrous results, as for instance the toe-calk being too high, or one heel higher than its fellow, or the foot surface uneven.

It must be then very evident that levelling and bringing the ground face of the hoof to the necessary length—equal on both sides from toe to heel and justly proportioned in depth at toe and heel—is no trifling matter, as the soundness of the limb and ease in progression are concerned in this operation. Excessive length or obliquity of hoof strains the back tendons and ligaments; while on the contrary, when the heels are too high and the toe too short, the bones suffer, as the whole limb experiences more or less the effects of concussion. A great deal of trouble is produced by the horseshoer in excessively paring the sole and frog. These parts of the hoof require but very little of the shoer's attention, in fact, it may be taken as the general rule that the sole and frog never need paring, excepting the removal of loose pieces of horn, which nature casts off by desquamation if given sufficient time.

It is not only through bad shoeing that horses' feet and legs become ruined. It very often happens that it is for the want of shoeing. Most horse owners in this country think they are saving a few cents by keeping the shoes on their horses for many months without having them removed and getting the feet properly pared. This is poor economy—a penny wise and pound foolish policy—as something will surely go wrong; then who gets the blame? Why, the horseshoer, of course. Colts and unshod horses should have their feet trimmed and levelled once every month; for, exactly the same diseases follow this negligence as results from bad shoeing.

Now a word about fitting the shoe. Scientific men, and horse owners, are divided in their opinions as to whether the shoe should be fitted "hot" or "cold." Both systems have been extensively and severely tested, and the result has been that cold fitting is, as a rule, only resorted to when circumstances prevent the adoption of the other method, or when the owner of a horse, imagining that the hot shoe injures the foot, incurs the risks attending a bad fit to guard against this imaginary evil. I have been shoeing horses for thirty years, and have seen but one case where injury had been inflicted by a hot shoe—in this instance the hoof had been pared through to the sensitive structures and then a very hot shoe applied by a careless workman.

It is my opinion that the shoe should always be fitted at a dark red heat, uniform from heel to heel, not just hot at the toe with the heels cold, as is often the case in the "hurry up" forge. The shoe should be kept in apposition to the bearing surface of the hoof sufficiently long to leave its impress on the wall right around from heel to heel. The sole also may be included in strong feet. Instead of the hot shoe being harmful, it is decidedly beneficial and is productive of good, as the charring or burning acts as a preservative to the horn fibres that have been necessarily cut across in reducing the hoof to proper proportions. It is never required that the hot shoe should be applied longer than a few seconds, if both shoe and foot are perfectly level.

The health of the horse depends largely upon the cleanly condition of his skin; on this account regular grooming is very essential.

The horse show at Manitou turned out a small affair, only two horses coming out. The \$50 premium was awarded to Macnab's Heir, a capital Clydesdale, owned by Mr. Moore, Norquay, which has taken a good place at Winnipeg when shown there.

Shorthorns in England and America.

The wonderful appreciation in every breed of beef cattle that has taken place all over the United States, and more particularly in the middle Western States, has been pretty well illustrated by the concise reports of stock sales in the south, which we have from time to time given in the columns of The Farmer. These well-sustained prices have evidently not been spasmodic and transitory; they are maintained all over, and the prices got for stock from the ordinary run of breeders in such states as Illinois and Iowa are away above what are paid for the very best cattle offered under the same conditions in Great Britain. Canada, in the person of W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, last year, made the splendid average of \$793 for 59 head, but these were animals collected at great expense of time and money with a view to making the record which they did. It is not necessary, either for their own reputation or the good of the country, that other Canadian breeders should attempt to "go the whole hog" in the way of working for fancy averages, but it is open to them to continue rearing stock whose constitution and quality will be second to none either in Britain or America. Canada has in recent years supplied not a few of the champions of the American show ring, and we have the men and the foundation stock that can do it again. The very soil of Canada has its special adaptation to the production of quality in both man and beast.

But every week's issue of such papers as the Breeders' Gazette shows that prices previously paid for only the cream of the cream of western pure bred (usually Scotch or Scotch toned) are now regularly got at public sales for good cattle offered by men who in the States are classed as small breeders. Scotch, and of choice breeding at that, is the secret of the prices we quote below.

Take the latest example of the joint offering at Chicago on April 5th by the Messrs. Dustin & Son, I. M. Forbes & Son, S. E. Prather & Son and J. F. Prather, all of Illinois, and C. C. Norton, of Iowa. The Dustin lot of five head averaged \$1,216; Forbes' 15 head, \$613; J. F. Prather's nine head, \$780; S. E. Prather & Sons' seven head, \$563; Norton's 10 head, \$683.

H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, is better known to breeders here, and his 45 head, sold at home on March 26th, averaged \$277 for 32 cows. The bulls averaged \$145.

We may now turn to the sales held in England at the corresponding period, beginning with Birmingham, a central mart at which the highest-priced animals came from the north of Scotland and the extreme southwest of England. In all 567 head were offered at this great sale, and in the list were offerings from the best herds, though these were not numerous. The bulk were good ordinary pedigreed cattle. The prize list was a long one and the highest price made was \$875 for a yearling, Victor, that was only "commended." His owner, Lord Lovat, from Inverness-shire, had the highest average, \$631. The next highest average, \$550, was got by W. J. Hoskin, of Cornwall, whose yearling bull, Cornish Knight, also made \$875. The highest priced cow was \$350, and the average by 42 of the best breeders was \$175 for bulls. The first prize females, one to three years old, ran from \$180 to \$310.

The north of England is justly celebrated for its Shorthorns, mostly of milking type and the most thoroughly dual purpose cattle to be found anywhere. At Carlisle show and sale, where 230 head of bulls were offered, \$263 was the highest price offered and rather less than half that sum would be the general average, Lord Polwarth getting \$135. At Shrewsbury, with about 100 head offering, the highest price was \$150. A choice herd of 54 head auctioned the same week averaged \$120, and several of these were two and three-year-olds. A peculiarity of the north of England is the great number

of white bulls offered and always well sold to be mated with Galloway cows, which produces as a rule a blue-gray cross, considered one of the best beef crosses known. At Carlisle 42 such white bulls were offered and sold well, and at Birmingham a white bull had practically the championship of the show.

Passing to Left or Right.

In the country it makes but little difference to which side the drivers turn when passing each other, but in large cities, and especially with carriages, the awkwardness of the American practice of turning to the right in passing is every day apparent, and more so the heavier the traffic. In England the rule is to turn to the left, and the coachman sits to the right so he can see how much room he has between the vehicles passing and himself. He holds his reins in the left hand and the whip in his right, pointing to the left so as to be out of the way of passing vehicles. The footman sits to the left, ready to open the left carriage door, as the carriage always draws up to the curb on the left side. Ladies ride horseback on the left side, the idea being to keep their feet to the sidewalk. Both ladies and gentlemen mount from the left side. All harness is made to buckle on the left side so the driver can draw up to the curb and fix anything that is wrong without being in the way of passing vehicles.

A minute's reflection will show anyone how awkward this all is in a crowded thoroughfare where the rule of the road is that all vehicles must keep to the right side of the street and where it is thus impossible to cross the street and draw up on the left side. When the change was made to turning to the right, the coachman should have changed over to the left side of the seat, held his lines in his right hand and his whip in his left. As it is now the whip is in the way of passing vehicles and can be scratched from the coachman's hand. The footman has to run around the carriage to open the door. He should be on the right side of the box. Harness should buckle on the right side and ladies and gentlemen mount their horses from the right side. As it is now, in mounting from the curb their horses are facing the stream of traffic and have to be turned round when mounted. In making the change we have not gone far enough; the result is confusion and awkwardness. In large centres there is being started an agitation to go back to the English plan of turning to the left. So strongly is the awkwardness of the present mixed system felt that a bill has been introduced in New York to change the rule of the road so that drivers must turn to the left instead of to the right.

Remounts.

Word has been received from the Hon. John Dryden that Colonel Dent, who was recently at Listowel, Ont., has finally arranged to leave for the Northwest towards the middle of May. Breeders should lose no time in fitting and handling any horses of a suitable type they have for sale. An attempt is being made by the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association to have Colonel Dent authorised to purchase well developed four and five-year-olds. His original instructions were to select nothing below six years of age. He will not even look at any horse which is not quiet to mount and dismount. It is probable he will purchase at several points in Manitoba and at Qu'Appelle, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Calgary, High River, Macleod and Lethbridge. His time is said to be limited, so as to preclude the possibility of visiting any but leading horse centres.

Many of the breeders of pure bred stock would be more successful if they used the meal barrel a little more than they do.

The Western Sheep Growers' Association.

The first annual meeting of this association was held at Maple Creek on April 12th. The following officers were elected for 1901-2:—

President, C. Blair; Vice-Pres. and Treas., G. W. Quick; Secretary, F. W. Martin; Executive Committee, T. Johnson, C. Lees, J. Wilson, F. Grant, J. Kellett, P. McLeay, Mr. Shaw.

It was resolved to petition the Dominion Government to enlarge the area now available for sheep grazing.

POISONOUS FOODS

The loss by poisoning due to eating poisonous plants was discussed. It is generally believed to be caused by eating Mountain Larkspur, but there is another weed, Sheep Laurel, that is also blamed. Professor Macoun suggested years ago that stock should be kept out of the thickets in June. Another variety of Larkspur has been blamed for a considerable amount of mortality in sheep and atropine sulphate was used with success as an antidote. In the cases that had reached almost the last stage and the whole body was in spasms, a hypodermic injection of one-third of a grain in the shoulder gave very quick relief. When the disease was caught at an earlier stage one-twentieth of a grain was given internally. Sheep that have got poisoned in this way are afterwards very easily excited for a short time and are besides too weak to keep up with the rest of the flock. They have a stiff and trembling gait and must frequently stop to take breath. If they run to overtake the rest of the flock they are liable to take spasms, and therefore should be kept as free as possible from every form of excitement. Ammonia and alcohol given in water and in small doses are useful stimulants for sheep under the influence of this poison. It was suggested at the meeting that these remedies have a trial this year on sheep found affected.

Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of this association was held on April 20th at Medicine Hat. The ordinary routine business of the society was gone through and thereafter the following list of officers was elected for the ensuing year:—

President, F. O. Sissons; 1st Vice-Pres., F. G. Forster; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. C. Becker; Sec.-Treas., J. H. G. Bray; Executive Committee, Robt. Scott, John Ellis, Richard C. Porter, Charles Putnam, L. B. Cochran, Thos. Tweed, George Jenkins, W. T. Finlay, Thos. Littleford, Jas. Hargrave, J. H. Spence, A. B. Carle, John McDonald, Jas. Wright, John Huston, John Reid, Sidney Hooper, Alex. Middleton, Edward Clark, Andrew Gordon, Jesse Bishop, Arthur Grant.

About 20 new members were added to the association. It was agreed to memorialize the C. P. R. asking that the stock yards at Dunmore be enlarged and a new wing built, and the wire fence at present surrounding the stock yards removed.

"White scours" has been causing a heavy mortality among Irish calves. So severe has been the trouble that Prof. Nocard, the French bacteriologist, has been called in to locate, if possible, the trouble, as it is believed to be due to germ growth, and find, if possible, a cure for it.

Stockmen around Linnton, Ore., are pleased to know that the horse abattoir at that town is to be started again. Already 800 cayuse ponies have been sent in from the ranges, and it is thought that 10,000 more will be slaughtered before the year is out. It is estimated that there are 500,000 cayuse ponies ranging the country tributary to this market, which, if turned into food, would leave so much more grass for cattle and sheep. The meat is marketed in Norway and Sweden.

The Canadian Horse Show.

The annual spring horse show held in "The Armouries," Toronto, under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, the Hunt Club and the military authorities of the city, has come to be a great social affair and draws visitors from all parts of the country. This year's show, the last week of April, was the most successful one yet held. It is of course becoming more and more a society event rather than an exhibition for breeding stock. That has its place, of course, but is being crowded to the wall by more popular events. The presence of Lord and Lady Minto, 40 cadets from the Kingston military school and a squad of bluejackets, with a gun, from H.M.S. Charybdis, added to the attractions. The military events were numerous and excellent. One of the most amusing being a tug-of-war on horseback. The cadets gave most interesting numbers, the "Jackies" with their lightning gun drill won the hearts of the fair sex, while the musical drive of the Royal Canadian Artillery was one of the most exciting events of the tournament.

The harness classes were all well filled and a lot of splendid turnouts were shown. The single harness championship was won by G. H. Gooderham's South Africa, a brown mare, 15.3 hands and 5 years old, while Doane Bros., Toronto, had the championship for pairs.

The breeding classes were only fairly well represented.

In Shires J. Gardhouse, Highfield, made an exhibit of one stallion and three mares, while Bawden & McDonald, Exeter, won with a 4-year-old stallion.

In Clydesdales there was a fairly good exhibit. In aged stallions, Cloth of Gold, recently purchased by O. Sorby from Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., was placed second to King of the Clydes shown by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; Harmony, shown by Robt. Graham, Ringwood, was third. In three-year-olds Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., was first with Copyright. O. Sorby was to the front in the female classes and won the sweepstakes for heavy-draft team in harness with a pair of pure bred Clydesdale mares.

The Telfer & Climie Co., Montreal, were successful in winning three out of the four awards for Thoroughbred stallions best qualified to sire saddle horses and hunters.

Hackneys made a good showing, R. Reith being to the front with Squire Rickall, while O. Sorby, H. N. Crossley and Bowden & McDonald, Exeter, had awards in the younger stallion classes. In females H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, had championship for Countess Josephine.

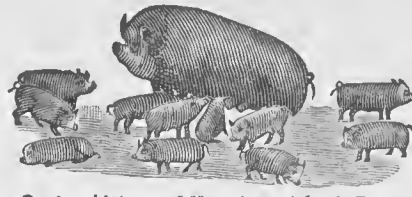
The Governor-General's prize for the best four-year-old Canadian-bred gelding or mare, suitable for riding or equestrian purposes, not less than 15 hands and not over 15.3, sired by a Thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the judges, was won by Cremore, a bay gelding owned by L. Meredith, London. The second prize, given by Hon. Sydney Fisher, went to a chestnut gelding owned by Robt. Porteous, Simcoe.

Automobile for the Farmer.

A report comes from Colorado that a man has invented an automobile for the farmer. It is to be operated by electricity or gasoline, and is adapted to plowing, seeding, cultivating and harvesting operations. The entire power of the engine can be applied to one wheel to get it out of a rut or hole, and the "auto" is so constructed it can be turned in a small space—so it is claimed. However, wonderful as the improvements in farm machinery will be within the next quarter of a century, we would advise farmers to just keep right on breeding good draft horses and don't sell the plow horses, because they might be needed.

A horse is never vicious or intractable without cause.

The Gold Standard Herd.



Spring Litters of March and April Pigs.

Now ready to ship. Good, lengthy, thrifty, well-marked fellows—the kind that please the buyer. Every mail bringing orders, and the indications are that the supply will not be equal to the demand. Jubilee Bitt farrowed a fine litter of 14 on March 27th. If you want the big prolific Berkshires, order your pigs from Neepawa. Every pig sent out will be exactly as represented. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address,

J. A. MCGILL, - Neepawa, Man.

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion & some very choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling Bull and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

SHORTHORNS.

An 1 four-year-old stock Bull. Guaranteed sure. Four young bulls of good quality and breeding from 8 to 23 months old. Also young and aged females of good breeding for sale.

JAS. CASKEY,
Tiverton, Ont.

Four Young Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE

From 8 to 12 months old, from prize winning stock and of the best milking strains; also a few good heifers.

F. NOBLE & SONS,
Wawanesa, Man.

BULLS FOR N.W.T.

Arrangements have been made by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, of Manitoba, whereby Pure Bred Bulls will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. Freight charges only \$5.00 per head. Cars will be dispatched as soon as sufficient animals are booked.

The Association can confidently recommend parties desiring to purchase stock to place their orders with Mr. William Sharman Souris, Man., who will again take charge of the shipments.

ANDREW GRAHAM, GEO. H. GREIG,
President, Sec'y. Pure Bred Cattle
Pomeroy, Man. Breeders' Ass'n.

Note—Breeders should keep Mr. Sharman posted as to stock for sale, etc.

Thos. Speers, OAK LAKE, - MAN.

Breeder and Importer of

Shorthorns & Berkshires



I have for sale SIX YOUNG BULLS, extra good ones. Good enough to head any herd or to use for show purposes. I am also offering some extra good FEMALES in calf to imported bulls.

Farm six miles South of Oak Lake. Visitors met at station if notified. 5-10

Queenston Heights Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Eight young bulls for sale, any age, any color; 3 sired by Royal Standard (27653), by Judge (23419). Well known as winners at Toronto Industrial and Winnipeg. Also good cows and heifers, straight Scotch crosses.

ISAAC USHER & SON,
Queenston, Ontario.

Manufacturers of Queenston Cement.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingle-
side 2nd," descended from
the famous "Corrector."
Ayrshires include many winners at
leading fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

J. E. SMITH

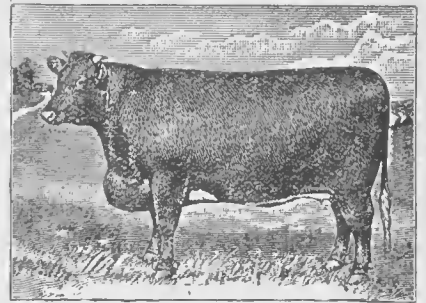
OFFERS FOR SALE

3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

all prize-winners and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland, three to six years of age. These stallions, all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality, were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale FILLIES and MARES, all ages. SHORTHORNS—bulls, cows add heifers, all ages, sired by Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

J. E. SMITH, Smithfield Ave., BRANDON.
Telephone 4. P.O. Box 274.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERO IN 1899 AND 1900



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Topsman's Duke and Topsman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

FARMERS' LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

\$1.50 per hundred and up. Send for circular and price list. Don't be afraid to send on your money, we will do the right thing with you. Keep my circular where you can find it when you are ready to order.

R. W. JAMES,
KING ST., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

LAKE SIDE STOCK FARM.

Large English Berkshires And Shorthorn Cattle.

One aged bull and two bull calves, roan and red. A few fine October pigs at \$8 each. Orders booked for March and April litters, pairs not akin, \$15, from sows prize-winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES M. EWENS, Minnedosa P.O., Man.

JOHN WALLACE,
Cartwright, Man.

Breeder of high-class

HEREFORDS

15 young bulls for sale.

ALEX D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of
Leicesters
in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale. Will also sell a few show sheep, ready for the summer fairs.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

Rosebank Farm.

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg & Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—

A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P. O., Man.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

When writing advertisers, quote The Farmer.

The Education of Range Colts.

This is the season of the year at which everything connected with the breeding and training of horses should have special interest for every farmer. We are introducing here and there all over our farming districts good draft sires which if wisely bred to will in due course leave the makings of good farm horses. But the rapid expansion of settlement and consequent cultivation causes a constant demand for more draft horses and it is important that the exact value of the supply from different points should be well understood. No fault can be found with the many excellent horses brought in from Ontario, but they are high priced and many men of limited means would be glad to try range colts if they are safe or can be made safe to use.

Professor John A. Craig, of Iowa Experiment Station, has just sent the Breeders' Gazette some interesting notes on the experience of that station with western range colts brought in some years ago to test the feasibility of training on the farms of the middle west colts from the ranges to be afterwards sold for use on the farms there and further east. What he has to say is in full accord with all our own ideas on the same subject and we have therefore great pleasure in giving the following main points of his article:—

"It will be remembered that when horses were greatly depressed in value our station secured a selection of range colts to see how far it would be possible to utilize the feed and other conditions of the Middle West in preparing such horses for the eastern market. We brought most of these colts from the range as weanlings; some, however, were yearlings. So far our experience is favorable towards purchasing weanlings, because they ship better; they may be obtained without the brand and then they are easier handled. Instead of bringing all the weanlings from the range we left a few there to try and find out what would be the influence of a winter exposed to range conditions on their temperaments and other characteristics. We can now see the effect of this in their dispositions, as those that were left to winter on the range are much more suspicious and require much more careful handling to overcome their fear of those about them. The weanlings that we brought here in the fall soon became so that they would allow one to approach them in the field, but those that wintered on the range never seem to have quite lost the fear which made them move away if an attempt was made to approach them.

"As we have handled some of these colts from the time of halter breaking until shaped up so as to make a presentable appearance before a carriage, some comments may be offered on the various features of this work which have come up for discussion by many of your correspondents. In reading the descriptions of the different ways of breaking horses one can only be impressed with the fact that those advocating any system sincerely think it is the only system that may be properly followed and that it should be made to apply to all classes. This I do not believe is generally true. Colts of all kinds differ in temperament very much and one of the most necessary things for the horse trainer to know is to be able to understand and read temperaments so that he can adjust his methods to the individuals in hand.

"This leads me to say further that range colts differ just as much as farm colts in their temperaments and characteristics and one only needs to know a little about the actual circumstances of the rearing of range horses to realize that there is a vast difference in the character of the product that comes from the different ranges. It would be a mistake for any man to say that all farm colts are good horses as well as it would be a mistake to say that they are all bad and this statement would be just as inapplicable to range colts as it is to farm colts. There are just as well bred horses in the range country as there are in any other section of the United States and it

is a mistake to think that a western horse must be a cayuse, broncho or mustang.

"In beginning the breaking of the colts the first feature to receive consideration was putting on the halters and making the colts accustomed to being tied and led. With some it might be necessary to lasso them and throw them, but this has been done but seldom. With most of them it was easy to get the halter on. We used a plain rope halter and then the colts were tied to something so firm that it would hold without any uncertainty. After realizing the purpose of the halter and becoming accustomed to standing the colts were then taught to lead. All of the colts were subjected to this halter-breaking during the first winter and they were all accustomed to leading. The chief trouble, as it is with all kinds of colts, seemed to be the difficulty of overcoming the fear which they appeared to have of the things about them. Every care was taken in the handling of the colts at this point to lessen that fear as much as possible and confidence was afterwards encouraged to the fullest extent by going to the colts in the field and handling them at other times when it was possible to approach them."

We omit as of less consequence here what is said about the training given colts of driving breeds. He goes on to say:—

"Our draft colts are much more easily handled and to indicate how easily they may be broken sometimes, I will take up an instance which we have just finished with one pair. They had previously been halter-broken and were brought up to the stable this winter. After being again accustomed to the conditions there, the biting harness was put on them and they were turned out in a lot with this rig for half a day for six days, when they showed that they had enough of it by not being restless when the biting harness was put on. They were then hitched up with a quiet mare (a ranger, by the way, one year older and previously broken) and alternately driven twice in this way. The two colts were each given this management and then they were hitched together. They went off nicely the first time and as we knew the temperaments of the colts at this stage of the process no hopples were needed, nor anything of that kind to control them. The second day after being hitched together they were hauling manure and they are now beginning to work. They have lost the first fear which they possessed and it now needs only careful handling to make them a first class pair of farm horses and this they can get while at the same time doing the ordinary chores of the farm. They weigh 1,250 pounds each and will without question make between 1,500 and 1,600 pounds when mature. To indicate that this estimate is not likely to be too great I forward you a photograph of a pair of range Percheron grades (one year older) that will be four years old this spring. They have been worked for a year to excellent advantage and they now weigh 1,450 pounds each in very light flesh. They are exceedingly active and promise to make a very valuable pair for all kinds of farm work.

"I may say in conclusion that we have found the range horse exactly the same as other horses. They need to be studied to understand them and then handled in a way to remove the fear they have of things about them. Some of the horses that seem to be the most nervous and seem to retain their fear the longest, when carefully handled very often make the most valuable animals. In breaking them the chief point seems to be to handle them so as to control them and in this way remove that fear which seems to be inherent in every colt without reference to whether he is range bred or farm bred unless he is accustomed when quite young to the things which might cause him fear later. I am satisfied that the best plan of preparing range colts for market in the interests of the eastern farmer is to secure them as weanlings, making the selection personally, just as any horseman would

select farm bred colts, and being sure to get those with good heads and well-set underpinning. When brought in as weanlings they are just as susceptible to kindness and careful management as colts bred on the farm and there is no reason why they should not be as valuable on the market, if not more so, than the farm bred product. I have purposely put in that qualification, "if not more so," for as far as my observations go I have to say that the range horse has better feet, better bone and more satisfactory quality throughout than the farm bred horse, considering both in an average way. Another feature about the range product is the courage which it usually possesses. Once overcome the fear shown at the beginning and when confidence is gained in the driver, such an animal will face almost anything. This spirit with the quality spoken of gives the fitter of horses an opportunity to bring out a market product especially striking in style and finish."

Many cases of diseased feet with horses is the result of having left the shoes on too long.

Now is the time to lay the foundation for a horse that will sell four or five years hence for \$40 or \$140. Now is the time to make the selection of the stallion; let it be for a good draft sire.

Be careful not to give the team too much cold water when they come in hot from the plow or the harrow. Well water or spring water is very cold at this time of year and many a valuable horse has been lost through careless watering.

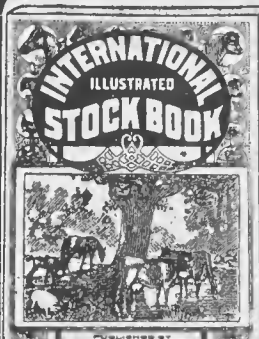
A novel colt race will be run next fall. It is stated that five gentlemen at Lexington, Mass., purchased five Arion colts, each paying a pro rata share. They have each selected a colt and will break and train it. In the fall they are to have a race, each one driving his own colt. The winner is to have all the colts. If one should prove to be a pacer that one cannot compete and must be presented to the winner of the race. The losers stand to lose considerable—but they will have a heap of fun.

Two cattle thieves, recently tried in Great Falls, Montana, for the theft of three calves and convicted, were sentenced to fourteen years, the full penalty. This is the way they deal with cattle thieves in Montana. Judge Smith, in sentencing the men, remarked that Montana is a new country and stock-raising its chief industry, should be fostered by the law and protected by the courts, to the end that men who have embarked their labor and capital therein may not be robbed with impunity. He said that in his judgment, in a country where stock was ranged, extra protection should be given the owners by the courts. He further said all stock thieves might expect the same sentence from him.—Ex.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., sends the Whitewood paper a trenchant criticism of the prize list for 1901 of the local agricultural society, and the directors who have compiled it. The last year's show was postponed by the directors for a week without due notice, and Mr. Potter, who had brought in his stock 18 miles, claimed payment for the inconvenience and loss caused him by this procedure. Failing payment, he sued them, but accepted a compromise rather than go to law. Now, "to get even with him," the directors have thrown out Holsteins from the prize list and put in Galloways and Angus. We assume that Mr. Potter is correct as to the exclusion of one breed and taking in another practically unknown in the district, and decidedly sympathize with his righteous indignation. This is not the spirit in which right-thinking men should administer a public trust.

No home should be without it. Pain-Killer, the best all-round medicine. Used internally for bruises, swellings, cramps and diarrhoea. Only one Pain-Killer—Perry-Davis'. 25c. and 50.

\$3000 STOCK BOOK



INTERNATIONAL STOCK BOOK

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This Book is 64 by 94 and contains 188 LARGE COLORED ENGRAVINGS that cost us over \$3000.00. It gives a history and description of each breed of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. It contains a valuable and very finely illustrated Veterinary Department.

MAILED FREE if you answer the questions:—

1st—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2nd—Is it for sale in your town in 25 lb. pails? 3rd—How many head of stock do you own? 4th—Name this paper. Write to International Food Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.
Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.
All dogs eligible for registration.
W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

Shorthorns

SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old.
Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th.
Correspondence solicited.
Walter James - Rosser, Man.

YORKSHIRES.

Two choice fall litters ready to ship—one from the 1st-prize yearling sow at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs in 1900. Also a few choice boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed. Address —
KING BROS., Wawanesa Man.


Large English Berkshires

Sows of the best quality bred for spring trade. Am now booking orders for spring pigs. Write for prices.
JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.



HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES.

Pigs all ages. Orders booked for Spring delivery.
A. B. POTTER,
Montgomery, Assa.

EIGHT SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Aberdeen 2nd, from 8 months to 18 months old, for sale. My stock bull Aberdeen is also for sale, as I have kept him as long as is prudent, and any one getting him will make no mistake, as his stock will prove.
Write for particulars.
Wm. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

War Horses Wanted

In the near future in large quantities, and the way to get the best is to breed your mares to the Thoroughbred horse

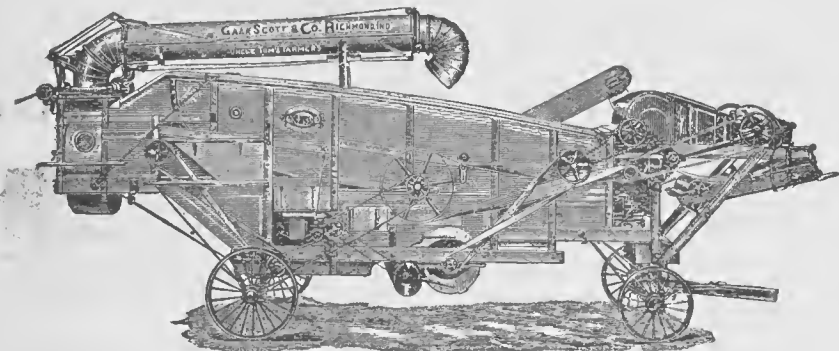
"GODDARD"
which will travel via Beumont, taking in Glenboro vicinity and returning by way of Stockton and Wawanesa. To see him is to fall in love with him. Parties from a distance bringing mares to the farm may leave them three weeks where they will be looked after.
F. H. H. LOWE, Ninette, Man.

GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

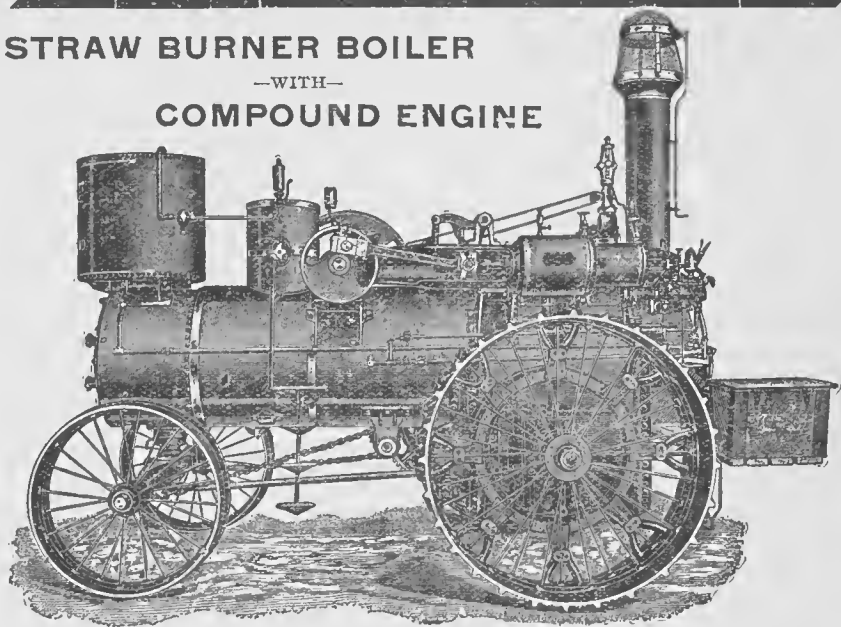
Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar - Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



SEE SAMPLES

Return-Flue-Fire-Box STRAW BURNER BOILER —WITH— COMPOUND ENGINE



See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of them before you place your order for 1901.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

A New Scheme of Prize Giving.

Ireland is not exactly the place to which people in search of sound ideals in the way of agricultural improvement have been accustomed to look. But there may be some good things come to the world even out of Nazareth. The new Board of Agriculture for Ireland is making its mark in the way of encouraging profitable stock breeding in a way that might well be widely imitated here.

One of its plans is to examine and give a special certificate to every entire horse of any breed travelling in the country, to which its expert veterinarians think such a certificate should be given. In bulls the board goes a good way further. It offers 1,000 premiums of \$50 each for approved animals to serve in their various districts.

The Royal Dublin Society has started a scheme of its own. The judges at its recent show were instructed to select bulls of different breeds, to each of which a premium of \$60 shall be paid in addition to the ordinary competitive awards. The aim of the scheme is to bonus any bull that is likely to do good service to the country. Of these, 100 may be Shorthorns, 46 Poll-ed Angus, 16 Herefords, and Red Polls. Similar premiums of \$40 and \$25 are offered for the two native breeds, the Kerrys and Dexter. Part of these premiums have already been awarded, the rest are waiting for worthy candidates. That is about the thing for the country we live in and we strongly commend it to the careful attention of those who control the funds available here for the encouragement of improved stock breeding. Red and blue tickets are good enough in their way but a long way behind the programme which our Irish friends have mapped out for themselves.

Feed horses that are subject to colic with considerable care.

In Jacksonville, Fla., an ostrich may be seen daily drawing a buggy.

Of all domestic animals the horse is the one especially adapted to labor.

When an animal has the scours it is an indication of indigestion in some form.

Walter Rothschild, the banker, drives a team of four zebras and never fails to attract attention when he is out.

Nebraska cattle ranches have suffered severely lately by a prairie fire, heavy winds helping it to spread.

A \$20,000 fire was caused in Quincy, Ill., by a gasoline flame coming in contact with a hostler's celluloid collar.

Breed is all right, but it takes feed to show what there is in the breed. Breed, then feed.

It is better to do without things one cannot pay for than it is to pay for things that one can do without.

Despite the introduction of the bicycle and the automobile, horses are in greater demand in New York than for many years.

The radiant heat bath, an electrical device for treating rheumatism and sprains, is in use at several English training stables.

Washing the horses' shoulders with cold brine for the first week or 10 days of work will do much to harden them up and prevent collar galls.

The demand for good Shorthorns in the United States never was better. Besides their home market they are working up a good market in Mexico and South America.

Two hundred and twenty-five American bred horses started in races in England last year, and it is expected that the number will be very much larger for 1901.

In planning a stable make provision for one or more box stalls for sick animals and for other purposes. Make them substantial. Temporary make-shifts often prove very expensive, as animals may get down, and, becoming fast, be injured before extricated.

Be very careful not to overload or overwork the three-year-old colt this spring. No matter how strong and willing he may be, his muscles are soft and his skin will be tender under the collar and back-band. Watch these parts carefully and do not let him get "dog-tired."

The Kansas Agricultural College has been presented recently with a fine Poland China boar. The sire and grand-sire of this hog each sold for \$1,000. This college has been very fortunate, as this makes the fourth Poland China hog that has been presented to it, as well as three Herefords, one Shorthorn and one Aberdeen Angus.

It is reported that an English syndicate has an agent in the United States to buy 500 horses a week — hunters, high-steppers, drivers, coaches and draft, buss and general purpose horses. As the United States and British governments are also buying horses, it looks as though the market in the U. S. must soon be stripped of available horses.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

—Some fear has been expressed that Buffalo will not be able to accommodate all the people who want to see the exposition. The Superintendent of the exposition says that Buffalo alone can take care of 150,000 people, while the suburbs can accommodate 50,000 more, and that charges will be lower than at any former exposition.

The government of Nova Scotia is bestirring itself to encourage improved methods of farming and the premier has introduced Acts "to encourage dairying," to "encourage horticulture," and to improve the provincial heri book. An annual appropriation of \$7,000 will be made to promote better dairy work and model orchards will be planted in every county of the province.

—The Farmer understands that as the result of the agitation for a Government hail insurance scheme, the Territorial Legislature will introduce at its next session an ordinance providing for Government hail insurance. It is proposed to make it purely voluntary on the part of farmers whether they take advantage of the insurance or not, or in other words, there is no "compulsion" about it.

—Ontario is having a "good roads" revival. The passage of the bill appropriating one million dollars for better roads is rousing every county to get its share of this appropriation. One paper proposes a summer school of practical instruction, while the Eastern Ontario Good Roads' Association is arranging for a tour through several counties of a complete outfit of road-making machinery, with which samples of good roads will be made at intervals to serve as object lessons.

—Immigration to the Territories is setting in very strongly now. Every day sees new outfits on the way west both from Ontario and the U.S. The Americans are coming in in large numbers to Northern Alberta. One day, recently, 125 new settlers landed at Wetaskiwin and settlement now extends 60 to 70 miles southeast and east of that town. Southern Alberta is having her share also. At Pincher Creek a large amount of the available land has been taken. In many cases every 160 acres has a family on it. The result of this close settlement is that open ranging will soon be a thing of the past, in fact, is now in some places. In one case one settler's effects consisted of a carload of hens and a few hogs. It is the intention of this man to cater to the demand for eggs and poultry along the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and the opening for dairying will be looked after by many more. Settlers are also pouring into the district around Lethbridge.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways west of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

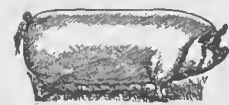
T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN. BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.
My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.
Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

Oak Grove Farm



SHORTHORNS,
YORKSHIRES,
WHITE P. ROCKS

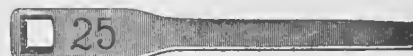
FOR SALE

Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

Mark Your Animals

And save Loss and Law Suits.



Leg Bands for Poultry, Turkeys, Ducks, etc.



Famous Tattoo Ear Marker.



Metal Ear Labels for all Live Stock.

We make six styles of Stock Marks, Buttons, Labels, etc. Send for Samples and Circulars. Mention this paper.

F. S. Burch & Co., Chicago, Ill.



AMONG THE BREEDERS.

A shipment of Canadian Shorthorns goes to the Argentine Republic.

W. C. Murdin, Poplar Shade Farm, Plumas, Man., reports his stock as coming through the winter in fine shape, though feed was scarce. One of his Ayrshire cows dropped a fine heifer calf the other day.

Chalmers & Chisholm, of Oak Lake and Griswold, write: "Kindly cancel our add re Hereford bulls, as with the assistance of your valuable paper we have disposed of them all. Enquiries are coming in daily."

We are pleased to be able to report that James Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, is so much improved in health that he is able to go to Ontario and attend to business again. We understand he is looking for a Clydesdale stallion.

John Beggs, Arcola, Assa., reports that he has sold his Shorthorn bull, Duke of Clare, to Humphrey Bros., of Cannington Manor. Although quite a number of farmers in this district suffered some loss by hail last season, yet cattle, as a rule, have come through the winter in good shape. Arcola is growing rapidly.

D. Hysop & Son, of Killarney, report that they have sold two young bulls to Stroud Bros., Stroud, North Dakota. One is Royal Abbotsburn, 34328, by Royal Hope, from Lady Abbotsburn 2d. Royal Hope was sired by Crown Jewel, he by Nonpareil Chief, a World's Fair winner, sired by Indian Chief. Lady Abbotsburn 2d is a low down typical Cruickshank cow, and is closely related to the World's Fair champion, Young Abbotsburn. The second bull, 9 months old, is Prairie Chief, by the same sire and out of Primrose of Smithfield. The dam traces back through very good crosses to Countess 1st (782), imported in 1832 by Judge Arnold, of St. Catharines, Ont. They report that there are now only two young bull calves left. The demand was keener than anything they have yet seen. Numerous Americans are coming along the Pembina branch of the C.P.R. in search of choice Shorthorn bulls, and the ranchers on our own side are also coming for their share.

Mr. Smith, agent for Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., reports that he has sold four of the six stallions he brought up to Winnipeg. The German coach horse, Edzardus, stays in Winnipeg, having been purchased by Thos. Morrison. The imported Clydesdale, Broxton, has been bought by a syndicate of farmers, Messrs. Drummond, Brown, Hooper, Downs and Lipsett, of Holland. The farmers of this district are fortunate in having such a horse in their midst. James Cannon & Son, of Cypress River, get Jock of Odebolt, a promising two-year-old Clydesdale. He is a well put together horse and should give every satisfaction in the hands of his new owners. Stewart Bros. and Samuel McLean, Neepawa, have purchased the Hackney stallion, Confident Squire, and thus added another excellent horse to those already owned in and around that progressive town.

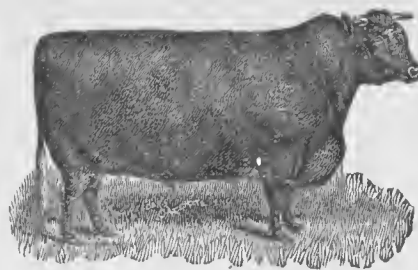
The consignment of Clydesdales recently purchased in Ontario by J. A.

Turner, Millarville, Alta., were in the stables at Calgary during the live stock conventions and nearly every one interested in good horses had a look at this promising lot. It consisted of six stallions and three females. Three of the stallions scarcely turned the year, and are by Lord Charming. Mr. Turner intends raising these himself, feeling that he can get a horse better suited to this country by so doing. The older stallions are Pride of Claremont and Diamond Prince, both by Simon Yet, sweepstakes stallion at Toronto in 1898. The third one is Lord Grandeur, a thick, compactly built colt much admired by everyone who saw him. Of the mares Princess Patricia attracted general attention as a very superior mare, and so she is, for she won first place at Chicago and at the Minnesota state fair as a yearling. She is heavy in foal to Lord Charming. Since March, Mr. Turner has sold the following stallions: Clifton, a three-year-old by Young Macqueen, to Chas. Penmond, Cochrane, Alta.; General Duke to A. F. Schneider, Wetaskiwin, Alta., and Prince Grandeur and Woodlands Agility to R. G. Robinson, Elbow Ranch, Calgary, Alta.

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, has just returned from the south, where he has been on a purchasing trip. His purchases include five Clydesdale stallions and two mares and eight head of Shorthorns. In this purchase Mr. Macmillan has been successful in securing animals of the best breeding. The stallion Baron Hendry was sired by the champion Clydesdale stallion of Great Britain, Baron's Pride, the most fashionable and best stock getter in the United Kingdom, and standing at a service fee of \$250. Baron Hendry is also half brother to Earl of Bonnie, the champion Clydesdale of America, owned by N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. St. Christopher, a winner at the Highland show, also at the Chicago International live stock show, is a choice bred one and an excellent individual. Palcstine is a very promising imported two-year-old, and a valuable horse. A couple of four-year-olds, sired by Macgregor, make up the bunch of stallions. Two mares are particularly fine ones, one being the mare that won 2nd in her class at the Chicago horse show, 1897. The Shorthorns consist of two bulls and six females of choice breeding. Of them we may mention the female Countess 3rd, imported from Lord Rosebery's herd at Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Scotland. She was winner of first and championship at the Edinburgh show in 1900, beating the cow that was first at the Highland Society's show at Stirling.

J. E. Smith, of the Smithfield and Beresford farms, Brandon, Man., reports: "Since my return from Ontario, April 1st, I have sold the following Clydesdales and Shorthorns: To Donald Ross, of Cypress River, the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles, imp., [2728] (10841), first prize three-year-old at Winnipeg and Brandon in 1900. His sire is Sir Morell McKenzie (9416) by Sir Everard (5353), who is the sire of Baron's Pride, the greatest Clydesdale in Scotland to-day. Geo. W. Creamer, of Baldur, gets the Clydesdale stallion, Raphael, imp., (10619), sire Sir Everard (5353). Raphael possesses good bone, size and desirable color. To Alex. Colquhoun, Brandon, goes the Clydesdale stallion Aberdeen [2269], bred at the Beresford farm, sire Carnwarth (2659) [455], dam Bessie of Overlaw, imp. [451]. To Tully Elder, of Brandon, the two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Border Chief, by Border Riever (10171) [2307]. Barring accidents, this Clydesdale will be exhibited at Winnipeg and Brandon shows, and I predict for him one thing—that he will sweep everything before him in his class. To A. W. Playfair, of Baldur, Man., two Clydesdale fillies, Kate Smithfield and Marjory Gordon. The sire of Kate Smithfield is Sir Arthur, imp. [2207] (8993), and her dam Kate Beresford [1903]. Marjory Gordon is by Press Gang, imp. (8113) [2335]. Mr. Playfair

Marchmont Stock Farm.



Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS

OF
MINA, MISSIE, ROSEBUD, WIMPLE,
DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, JEALOUSY
And other well-known popular Scotch tribes.

"Prince Alpine" (imp.) got by "Emancipator" (6544) at the head of the herd, assisted by "Crown Jewel 16th," first-prize winner at Toronto, '87-'88.

**3 YEARLING BULLS
12 BULL CALVES**

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

7 miles north of Winnipeg.
Telephone No. 1004 B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

SHROPSHIRE AND
CLYDESDALES.



MAY OFFERING

Orders taken for
Spring Pigs.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, imported "Jubilee," 20008, and Grandeur. The females are rich in the blood of most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type from D. C. Platt, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Victor," bred by Teasdale, sweepstakes boar at Winnipeg and Brandon last year, with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor. JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

has secured a pair of broad-set, short-legged, evenly-balanced fillies that should make superior brood mares. To B. Limoges, of Whitewood, Assa., the Clydesdale filly, Lady Aberdeen [2425], sired by Aberdeen [2269], dam Rosilee of Beresford [2340]. She is a very handsome, big-growing filly of first-class substance and quality, and is bred to Prince Charles. Lord Stanley II heads the senior herd of Shorthorns. He is a son of Topsman, the champion of Manitoba and Ontario in 1899. Golden Measure, imp., is at the head of the junior herd, and belongs to the celebrated Marr Missie family. His sire, Golden Count, was sold for a long figure to go to Buenos Ayres and his dam is Mistletoe 5th, by Scottish Archer. The younger bulls have run out all along and are very lusty, strong fellows. Though not in high flesh, yet they are in the most profitable condition for the purchaser. The recent sales of Shorthorns are: To John R. Rankin, Melrose stock farm, Hamiota, Lord Stanley 43rd. To Aaron Johnston, of Hayfield, Lord Stanley 50th. To J. W. Henderson, of Lyleton, Man., General Buller, 32647. To Geo. W. Creamer, Baldur, Man., one cow with a month old bull calf at foot, and two heifers. The cow is Daisy, 31010, with calf, Gold Mine, sire Golden Measure. One heifer is Modjeska, 37368, and the other, Primrose of Smithfield 4th, 37372, is a half-sister of Modjeska's. To L. R. Burn, of Stirling, Lethbridge, Alta., a young herd of ten females, from one to two years old, and a two-year-old bull to head the herd. The heifers possess great uniformity and are nearly all sired by Lord Stanley 2nd and bred to Golden Measure. To S. L. Head, of Rapid City, ten bulls for the ranches in the west. The cattle business in the west is assuming vast proportions. Mr. Head alone having purchased eight hundred cattle for shipment this spring."

George Kirkland, western manager for the Sawyer-Massey Co., is on a business trip to the head office at Hamilton, Ont.

The Ontario Legislature proposes to bonus the manufacture of beet sugar to the amount of one-half cent per pound for the first year and a quarter cent for the third year.

WORTH REPEATING.

Herbageum is an extra good thing for cows, and it is an advantage to feed it when pasture is poor. It keeps cows fat and sleek and in good flesh when milking heavy, besides we get a great deal more milk, and the milk is better and the flavor of the butter is finer. It is good for cows previous to coming in as well as after, and is a preventive of milk fever. We have had good results from it when troubled with bloody milk. It is a good general regulator, preventing both scouring and constipation, and it is a very great saver of feed.

It is ahead of any other thing for calves. I have obtained better results, and at less cost, than with oil cake or pure flaxseed meal. I cannot value it too highly. Calves are never troubled with lice when getting it, and it keeps their skin fine and glossy. I have fed it to calves for veal, and sold three, when six weeks old, for \$15. Another I fed till it was fifteen months old, and the butchers came for it time and time again.

I would not be without Herbageum on any account; it increases the food value of hay, straw and grain, gives spirit, life and extra value to either driving or working horses, keeps the coat and eye fine and the blood right and the general condition good. My horses never go wrong in the kidneys when fed it.

For hogs, we find it a benefit to the health, not only of breeding stock and their young, but of hogs in general, keeping them always ready for their feed, free from worms and with a clean, velvety skin. It is just the thing for any that are crippled in the legs, but when it has been fed to them right along there is never any trouble with the legs. Young pigs fed on whey with Herbageum will grow equally well as if fed new milk without it, and with Herbageum and skim milk the best of results are obtained. I fed it with milk to a pig for six months and then killed it, when it weighed 229 pounds. Last winter I fed it to my ewes, and they did extra well and lambed all right.

G. J. FOCKLER.

Ringwood, Ont.

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Swelling Under Belly.

Ed. Sparrow, Austin, Man.: "Would you kindly tell me the cause and cure of a Clyde mare, due to foal in about two weeks. She is swollen up very badly about navel, wedge shaped, also in ridges all along the belly up to front legs; works steady right along, still the swelling does not diminish much. Fed oats and wheat straw all winter, with bran, then sometimes oats. Since starting work this spring fed one gallon oats and hay; she is in good shape and very healthy. Please state the cause and if it will remain after foaling, as she is a valuable mare."

Answer.—This is a very common occurrence in mares prior to foaling, and does not indicate anything wrong, being only due to pressure of the heavy womb upon the abdominal veins. It will disappear soon after she foals and calls for no treatment at present.

Gangrenous Stomatitis.

Farmer, Gleichen, Alta.: "Would you please let me know what disease is killing off my spring calves, which die a few days after birth. First we noticed one or two hard lumps under the jaws, which become softer and finally break into the mouth, discharging a thick matter pus, which seems to gradually rot the whole mouth. Please prescribe."

Answer.—This disease is caused by the presence of septic germs in the tissues of the mouth. Infection in such young calves most likely takes place while sucking, and attention should therefore be directed to the udders of the cows. Infection may come from septic conditions of the udder, either internal or external. The latter would occur from the cow getting the teats soiled while lying down in foul stable yard, or wading through dirty water. The internal condition of sepsis of the udder would produce unmistakable symptoms of inflammation of that organ in the cow—"garget." To prevent it keep the cows clean, especially as regards the udder, and it would be a wise precaution to wash the udder clean before the calf is allowed to suck. For treatment of those affected give each one a dose of ten grains of quinine three times a day, and wash the mouth with a solution of chlorinated soda, two ounces to a pint of water, repeated frequently.

Canker Sore Mouth in Pigs.

A. B. P., Montgomery, Assa.: "Last September I saw an article in your paper on 'Canker Sore Mouth in Young Pigs.' Can you throw any more light on the subject? I had a litter at that time that had the symptoms described, but they recovered, though they were stunted. Now I have two litters attacked, nine are dead, and the balance are likely to die. The symptoms are: Sore mouth, turn red on the legs and head in spots, after which a scab forms. Pigs do not grow and are dead in a few days."

Answer.—If our correspondent would give full particulars as to surroundings and feeding of the sows previous to farrowing we might be able to throw some light on the question. It is one involving the health of the mother as well as the offspring and full particulars are required.

Coal Oil and Lice.

R. H. Longmore, Starbuck, Man.: "My horses got lousy this winter. About two weeks ago I noticed this and clipped two of them. I also put some coal oil on two I did not clip as a trial to kill the lice. I now find one of the clipped horses is very itchy and a lot of scales are coming out on him. Would coal oil do this, as I put some on this one? I am feeding chopped wheat and oats, about a gallon and a half to each horse each feed."

Answer.—Coal oil is death to lice but is too hard on the skin to be applied undiluted. The scales you notice on your horse have been caused by the application of coal oil. You should wash the skin with soap and water, dry it, and apply a little olive oil to the parts affected. To use coal oil for lice without injury to the horse it should be made into an emulsion with soap and water. Boil the soap in the water and then mix the coal oil well into it.

Congestion of the Liver.

Mrs. Oatway, Lilyfield, Man.: "I lost a fowl, and on opening her found the liver three times as large as it ought to be. She seemed sick two days before; have another ailing. Can you tell me what was the matter, and give a remedy?"

Answer.—This may result from over-feeding with lack of exercise, from feeding on tainted or mouldy food and from causes connected with disease of the heart or other organs. If noticed in time, give a purgative of half a teaspoonful of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. After this has acted, give two grains of soda bicarb. (baking soda) every day for a week. Regulate the feed.

Epilepsy.

J. A. M., Stonewall, Man.: "A two-year-old heifer, last January, after drinking, went suddenly into a fit, fell on her broadside, lay stretched out, trembling, for about a minute, then struggled to her feet. Took two more at intervals of 15 minutes. Failed much after and staggered when walking, as if weak in hind quarters; eyes partly closed, appetite good. Took three similar fits a month after, and then again this week. I am feeding her hay and half a gallon of about equal parts of bran, shorts and oat chop twice a day: stabled at night, bowels healthy, but in making her passages acts as if her back was troubled. What is the matter and treatment?"

Answer.—Your heifer appears to suffer from epilepsy, a nerve disease of an obscure nature. Sometimes reflex irritation of some of the internal organs will produce epileptiform fits, and teething, the presence of intestinal worms, and indigestion are mentioned in text books as possible causes. It would be well to give here a good purge with Epsom salts, one pound dissolved in water.

Nasal Discharge.

Subscriber, Lumsden, Assa.: "I have a mare, about 12 years old, that has been running at the left nostril for the last two months. I have consulted a V. S. He told me there was nothing contagious and to steam her. This I have done, and it seems to do no good. Kindly let me know what is wrong and how to treat her."

Answer.—A one-sided discharge from the nose is usually caused by a diseased molar tooth, which is ulcerating at the root. The fourth upper molar is the one most frequently affected, as it is the oldest of the teeth. The roots of this tooth and of the next one behind it, the fifth, project into a cavity in the bones of the horse's head. This cavity, called the maxillary sinus, is lined with mucous membrane like the nostril and other air passages; it is full of nothing but air, and has no opening except a small slit at the upper part, which communicates with the nostril. It is quite a common thing in horses for ulceration of the fourth molar to take place. Mat-

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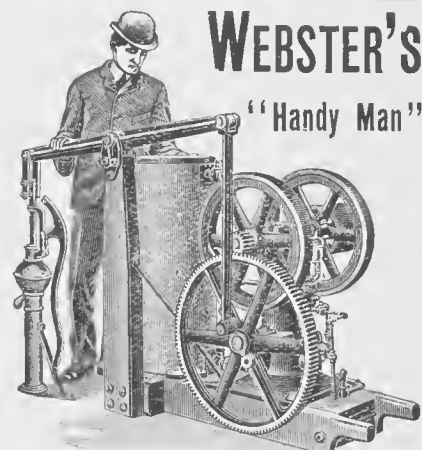
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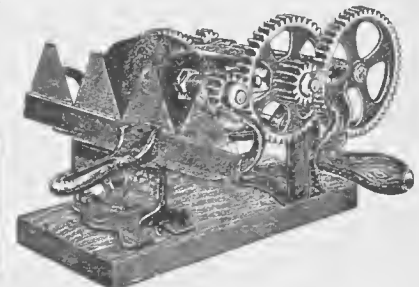
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ter then gathers about the root, and finds its way into the maxillary sinus, where it causes irritation to the mucous membrane. This in turn begins to secrete abnormal quantities of mucus (catarrh), and the mixed discharge from the tooth and from the sinus finds its way through the slit before mentioned, and escapes down the nostril.

It is not difficult in most cases to effect a cure, if proper surgical measures are carried out, but as the operation required would be quite beyond your skill it would be useless to describe it. You should take the mare to the best veterinarian in your neighborhood and let him operate as he thinks necessary.

Diabetes Insipidus.

R. W. N. Carman, Man.: "I have a horse, coming four years this spring, that is in poor condition. He has a most ravenous appetite, and great thirst, at meal times would drink three or four large pails of water were I to let him. He seems dull and sleepy, having no life whatever, yet he is able to do a good day's work. At times he appears to have difficulty in passing his water, yet at other times his water is somewhat thick and cloudy. He seems to have no difficulty in passing his manure."

Answer — Probably you have been feeding this horse some damaged grain or hay. Any kind of musty feed will produce the symptoms you describe. For treatment, change the feed to good sound fodder and, if possible, let him have some grass. The following prescription should do the rest: Pot. iodid, two ounces; fluid ext. nux vomica, one ounce; water, sufficient to make an eight-ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful twice a day.

Partial Paralysis.

J. B., Glenlyon, Man.: "Re your issue of February 20th: Followed your advice closely; horse has developed new symptoms. He is now swollen badly in sheath and in belly. When the swollen part under belly is pressed the impression will stay quite a while; horse's appetite is good and he is in fair condition. I feed bran, oats, and hay, all good. I can't say what happened to the horse. I loaned him to a man to bring a load from Dauphin a year ago. He was very badly used up when he got back, but seemed to have got over it in about two months. Since then he gets bad quite frequently and is never fully over it."

Answer — The swelling under the horse's belly indicates that the blood is thin and the circulation weak. Exercise is the best way to strengthen the circulation and now that the grass is growing the horse should be turned out in the day time to exercise himself and graze. To remove the swelling, rub it twice a day with the following. Fluid ext. belladonna, one ounce; methylated alcohol, six ounces. A teaspoonful of saltpetre twice a day for three days will assist in taking the swelling down. Continue the nux vomica as advised before and increase the dose cautiously up to double the original quantity, stopping if it produces muscular tremors.

Paralysis of the Hind Leg.

R. W. Foster, Somerset, Manitoba: "Kindly tell me the cause and cure for a young calf, one month old, which, ever since birth, has had no use of the left hind leg. It seems to have no power in the leg. If you raise it up it will fall right down again on the left side. The calf is healthy and thriving. Do you think it will ever get the use of the leg?"

Answer—This appears to be a case of congenital paralysis of a hind leg and is probably due to arrested development of the nerves of that limb. The probability of a cure is very remote, but there is nothing to prevent you from making veal of the calf as the flesh would be wholesome.

Recent Lameness.

Subscriber, Rosebank, Man.: "I have a 10-year-old mare which has been lame

about two weeks on left hind leg. Seems to be in hip; I first thought it was in the stifle and blistered; seemed easier while blister was working; two days after was very lame with great pain. I sent for a V. S., who examined her and said it was in her hip, that she had got a crack some way, thought other horse might have tramped on her or kicked her in the stall. I put a blister on hip and around stifle much, the same as I did before, but covered more of the hip. While the blister was working she seemed easier and would stand on the leg and rest the other, but now seems to be lamer than ever. What is the trouble and can it be cured?"

Answer—Your mare has not got better under treatment, but that does not prove that the diagnosis of your veterinarian was wrong. Lameness in the hip or stifle is often difficult to cure and persists for a long time, and the opinion of one who has examined the case should be better than that of one who has never had the opportunity of doing so. You should let him see the mare again and prescribe for her.

Swollen Sheath.

Constant Reader, Gilbert Plains, Man.: "I have a 7-year-old horse whose sheath swells at intervals. The horse is in good condition; don't appear to hurt him for work. The swelling is at the lower part of the sheath and more on one side than the other; is sore to the touch; is not dirty; have washed it out and applied lard."

Answer—Local irritation must be the cause of this swelling, as it is confined to one side and sore to the touch. It may be connected with disease of the spermatic cord resulting from castration and, you should examine the cord on that side for enlargement or tenderness. When the sheath is swollen scald it by making a few punctures with a sharp-pointed knife, half an inch deep. There is no danger in doing this. Then bathe the part with hot water.

Ringworm.

Subscriber, Plumas Man.: "I have three pigs, two months old, that have their bellies covered with ringworm. Kindly give me cause and cure."

Answer—Ringworm is not caused by an animal parasite, as its name implies, but by a vegetable one. This parasite is allied to the moulds which grow on cheese, etc., under favorable conditions, its peculiarity being that it thrives on living skin. It gains a lodgment on some exposed part and immediately begins growing outwards in every direction from the centre, the result being a circular area covered with a scab, and popularly known as ringworm.

To cure the disease, the living parasite must be destroyed or the malady will reappear. Apply a little soft soap to each ringworm, and after it has remained there for a couple of hours, wash it off and the scab will come away. Then, with a little bit of cotton tied on a stick, rub in a little formalin, diluted with an equal quantity of water.

Cause of Death—Twisted Naval Cord.

B. R., Binscarth, Man.: "1. Last year a calf, which was fed milk from the pail, drank very rapidly and immediately after appeared to be in pain. It opened its mouth and made sort of grunting sounds. Died in about half an hour, and bloated after. What was the cause and the remedy. 2. Large, heavy mare, 8 years old, worked her last spring, fed four quarts of oats and oat sheaves three times daily; kept her in first-class condition. After about a month's hard work she foaled, five or six weeks before her time. The foal was dead. The navel cord which connects the mare and colt was twisted hard and in kinks. Apparently the colt had been turned eight or nine times before foaled. Do you think the foal's death was caused by no nourishment passing to it or was the turning done after death? Please give cause of twist-

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One Clydesdale Stallion

"Dunlop," 8821, bred in Iowa, sire "Go Ahead-Yet," 5785.

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"Cherry Lad," 23862, bred in Illinois, sire "Urbain Jr."

Both these horses are rising four years old, and will be sold reasonably to close out.

JAMES SMITH, Manager.

ed condition of cord. Mare showed no previous symptoms of any distress."

Answer.—1. The calf may have been greedy enough to rupture its stomach, or it may have succumbed to an attack of acute indigestion caused by overloading the stomach. A post mortem examination would have settled the question.

2. The naval cord is always twisted more or less, and this is the normal condition of affairs, so that there is no reason to suppose that the twisted condition of the cord had anything to do with it. It is doubtful if the cord could be twisted tight enough to interfere with the circulation of the blood, as the vessels in the cord are imbedded in a covering of gelatine.

Strain of Lumbar Muscles.

Subscriber, Deleau, Man.: "A mare broke off the trail while the snow was going away this spring and strained herself either in her back or in one of her hind legs. You cannot notice it when she is walking, but when trotting she seems stiff. There is no swelling or other mark on her legs. Seems tender over the loin. Blistered her twice on the loin, but she is not better. Am working her. Would it do to breed her, as she is a big, strong mare?"

Answer — When your mare slipped she strained the muscles of her loins, the lumbar region. These muscles lie within the skeleton just below the backbone, and are consequently situated where they cannot be reached by external remedies such as blisters or liniments. The only thing that can be done for her is to give nature a chance to cure her by giving her a good long rest. It would not injure her to be bred from if she is able to stand under the horse, and a summer on the grass will probably put her all right again.

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Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Snider, J. H.	Emerson.
Stevenson, J. A.	Carman.
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The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Ltd.
have for sale

- 20 Shorthorn Bulls, 1 year old.
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- 42 Galloway Bulls, 1 year old.
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These animals have been bred by the above Company in the Northwest Territories, are all well-grown and acclimated. For particulars apply to

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CRANE LAKE, N.W.T.

MARKET SALES.

My second series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, May 30th, day after day as follows: Wolseley, Grenfell, Broadview, Whitewood, Wapella, Moosomin. See posters. After 4th May could place a few cars of western farm horses, 1300 lbs. up. Parties having such should correspond with

Wm. Dixon, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa.



Starter and Flavor.

By G. L. McKay, Iowa Agricultural College.

Professor McKay judged the dairy products at the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition and what he had to say on the above topic at a recent meeting in St. Paul will be of interest to our readers:—

The world at large is looking for brighter men. They are looking for a better grade of butter than we used to know how to make. Our sense of smell and taste have changed. The butter that ranked extra some years ago would not rank more than first at the present time. We are continually advancing, and it is right that we should. We cannot stand still as dairymen. Some have compared the dairyman to the man on the bicycle. He must keep moving. If he stands still, he falls in the ditch.

I have heard men say that they never saw as fine butter as their mothers used to make; that the butter of the present time lacked flavor. It is true that their mothers' butter, in many cases had a stronger flavor, gained mostly from too close proximity to the kitchen stove with its steaming kettles of onions, cabbage, stewed meats, spiced fruits and other concoctions dear to the memory of boyhood.

If some of the faults commonly found now by our commission men were told to our old mothers concerning their butter they would be likely to question our sanity.

Is it possible for the average butter-maker, under average conditions, to put up a grade of butter that will class extra the year round, or butter that will score 94 or 95? I would say, yes, it is possible. For the buttermaker who can accomplish this I have the greatest admiration and respect. It is not the maker, who by an extra effort for a special occasion, succeeds in carrying off a few prizes and announces it to the world, that is the greatest success or accomplishes the most for the dairy interests of the country.

At certain periods of the year we find that most everyone makes good butter. Particularly is this true in June and again in October. At other times the best makers are frequently baffled and confused.

While the discovery of bacteria by the Dutchman, Leuwenhock, was made in 1675, not much knowledge was discovered of their actions and functions in relation to dairying until recent years. It was formerly supposed that they were harmless, but all late investigations go to show that they are the controlling factors in the ripening of cream and the production of flavor, so if we succeed in cultivating and growing the species of bacteria that are desirable, we can largely control the flavor of both butter and cheese during most any period of the year.

No class of men have been more insistent in their appeals to scientists than the dairymen. This may be due in part to the fact that no class is obliged to face problems more intricate or conditions more perplexing than the dairymen. It is only reasonable to suppose that bacteria, the lowest form of plant life, when placed in an ideal condition for their growth, which milk furnishes, will propagate and bring forth their own peculiar kind, and these kinds will all have their own distinct flavors, just the same as we plant a number of fruit trees in the same kind of soil, yet each tree will produce its own kind of fruit, and each kind of fruit has its own distinct flavor. Why these things are we do not know, but the all-wise Creator has thus ordained it.

Cannot Beat the ALPHA in a Fair Test.

Manufacturers of

From

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TERREBONNE, P.Q.

Rakes, Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshing Machines, Ensilage Cutters, etc., etc.

TERREBONNE, July 16, 1900.

I, the undersigned, Geo. Belander, manager for M. Moody & Sons, have bought for Mr. Henry Moody's account two (2) Alpha No. 1 Separators from The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., after a test of the Alpha De Laval Separator against the U.S. machine, held on the 10th and 11th of July. In the results obtained by both tests of machines the difference was large enough to warrant me buying the two Alpha Separators, and I recommend all buttermakers thinking of purchasing a Separator to get an Alpha, as no other will give such satisfaction from the work. (Signed) G. W. BELANDER, Manager.

TERREBONNE, January 5, 1901.

Gentlemen,—Yours of the 2nd inst. to hand. The two Alpha Separators which we bought from you during the past season have been in constant use, and have given us every satisfaction, both as to their capacity and as to the quality and quantity of product.

Yours truly, M. MOODY & SONS,

THE TEST.

Here are the results of the test, under Inspector Corbeil's Supervision:—

	10th July, 1900	11th July, 1900
	U.S. SEPARATOR NO. 1	ALPHA NO. 1
Milk received.....	9446 lbs.	9571 lbs.
Average temperature.....	72 deg. F.	72 deg. F.
Per cent. of fat in milk	3.80 per cent.	3.80 per cent.
Duration of skimming	3 hrs. 50 min.	2 hrs. 50 min.
Amount skimmed per hour	2464 lbs.	3378 lbs.
Speed of Separator	7800 revolutions.	6400 revolutions.
Average fat left in skim milk, samples taken every 15 minutes	0.07	0.03

THE CONCLUSION.

Butter fat saved by the Alpha on 9571 lbs. of milk, as compared to the U.S. performance—
Equal to finished butter

{ 3 lbs. $\frac{83}{100}$
4 lbs. $\frac{100}{100}$

Also saved— a Power, oil, wear and tear, attendance, patrons' time, waiting outside the door, spoilt quality of milk

One hour.

b Power, 50 per cent. less than with the U.S. during 2 hrs. 50 min., equal to

85 minutes.

The De Laval Separator Co. Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops—
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CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

MONTREAL.

The bacteriologists have been able to classify certain kinds that produce some of our off flavors. When certain conditions exist you will find what the practical man calls a weedy flavor and the commission man a summer flavor.

This, I think, is not due to the food consumed by the cow, but to a species of bacteria called bacillus lactis aerogenes, which is prevalent during dry weather. This germ is found in the intestines, the same as coli communis and other strong gas producing germs.

I know of a certain creamery in Iowa where their butter was rejected as unsaleable. The manager brought some butter one day old and some fresh from the churn for us to investigate and tell him what was the matter. It had the most repulsive odor of any butter I ever came across. The maker said the trouble arose from weeds in the pasture field. Prof. Eckles, our bacteriologist, examined the butter with me, and concluded that the flavor was due to an obnoxious species of bacteria lurking in the milk vessels and contaminating the freshly drawn milk. We advised this man to pasteurize his skim milk and sterilize all the milk cans after they were thoroughly washed. This was done and the trouble ceased. In the meantime Prof. Eckles isolated a number of germs from this butter, and they nearly all decomposed the casein. One germ in particular turned the sterilized milk green. By inoculating some of our best cream with some of these bacteria, we were enabled to produce butter having that same rank flavor that the original butter possessed, thus showing that the trouble was not due to the food consumed by the cows.

Under a number of tests Prof. Eckles made at various times during the past year, he found that in August during a dry period the obnoxious gas producing bacteria run as high as 1,500,000 to the cubic centimeter of milk, while at other times they were scarcely noticeable. Now, if these conditions do exist during the dry periods, the question arises how are we going to overcome the difficulty as we have to combat invisible forces. This can be done by skimming exceeding heavy cream during these periods and diluting with good milk and using a heavy starter. Butter-fat in itself has practically no flavor. When we use a starter we are endeavoring to use an enormous quantity of bacteria of a kind that will give us good results and will overcome the bacteria already in the cream. We have a number of commercial starters on the market, put on by different firms, any of which will give good results if judiciously handled.

What is termed a natural starter is easily obtained during the summer months. Take a number of samples of your best milk in sterilized pint jars and keep them at a temperature of about 70 degrees until they sour. When you find a sample that has coagulated solid without any pinholes and has a sharp but pleasant acid taste, you may know that you have the right fermentation present to give the best kind of a flavor. Then pasteurize some of your best milk and inoculate with this good starter. In pasteurizing the milk should be heated to 180 degrees, and kept at that temperature for 20 minutes. If it possesses a little cooked taste it will do no particular harm. We find that about a 3 per cent. starter is sufficient to propagate the

new starter with, so that it will be ready within 24 hours. A good winter temperature to ripen a starter to is 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and during the summer 65 degrees. A few degrees either way will not make much difference. A starter is usually at its best for using when it contains about 45 to 50 degrees by the Mann's test, or .8 or .9 of 1 per cent. by the Farrington test. Where the milk is received every other day it is advisable to use a smaller per cent. of starter in propagating the new starter, and ripen at a lower temperature, preferably 65 deg.

The per cent. of starter used in the cream depends on the season of the year. This may range from 10 to 30 per cent. In June when the atmosphere is pure, and the climate usually moist, and nature has done everything to make the air lovely and sweet, very little starter will be required, if any, if patrons observe moderate care in cleanliness. But during the extreme hot weather, and again in the winter months, starters should be freely used. I would not hesitate to use 40 per cent. of a good starter, if necessary, during these months.

During the winter course which has just closed, a little discussion arose as to the effect of a starter on milk two days old when brought to the creamery. I had our men turn in the cream screws and skim a 62 per cent. cream. We took 100 pounds of this cream and placed it in a small vat. To this we added 50 pounds of nice morning's milk which seemed free from taint and 33 pounds of good starter, thus giving us about a twenty-five per cent. mixture, including cream, milk and starter. The ripening was carried to about 40 deg. The butter was

scored by W. D. Collyer and W. S. Moor. Mr. Collyer gave it a score of 44 out of a possible 45 on flavor. Mr. Moore scoring it some eight days later gave it a score of 42½ on flavor. This was a practical demonstration for our students of the theories given in the class-room.

Now, if these conditions can be brought about at Ames, in the dairy school, is it not possible to obtain the same results in most any creamery in the land by observing the same rules?

The importance of starters and cream ripening is attracting the attention of the leading dairymen of the land more than they ever did before. The great Hazelwood Dairy Company has engaged two of the best men we had during the past year to prepare starters and attend to cream ripening, paying them \$1,200 per year each, and we have just furnished them the third man at a little less salary. The dairy schools have not overstocked the market with first-class men. Prospects were never brighter than now for up-to-date, wide awake, intelligent buttermakers.

The Situation of Dairy Butter.

The large increase that has taken place in the make of dairy butter in Manitoba and the Territories during the last few years, and more especially this last winter, has put a new face on the market situation for this class of butter. In the past Vancouver has been able to handle and dispose of all this class of butter, but lately it has been getting more difficult each year to do so and finally the supplies sent forward have completely swamped the market and Manitoba dealers, anyway, must look elsewhere for an outlet for the ever-increasing amount of dairy butter that is now being made. The mining and lumbering camps do not want it and there is no outlet except to send it east to Montreal, where after having to pay freight on the long haul, it comes in competition with a similar production from Ontario and Quebec.

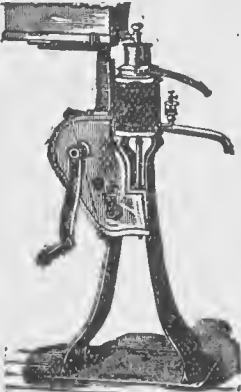
The result of this state of affairs is a very low price to Manitoba farmers for their dairy butter. The situation is not likely to improve and so far as we can see low prices are likely to prevail all season. It is further aggravated by the poor quality of the butter coming in. If a large majority of our home dairy butter makers could visit some of the commission houses and see the motley lot of butter collected there they would, we think, try to send their butter to a creamery, where it could be made up into a uniform lot. The present condition of affairs is going to drive farmers into patronizing the creamery, and already several new creameries, or old ones closed down for some time, are being started. Farmers cannot afford to churn their own butter and sell it for 10c. a pound or less when they might have 15c. for it through a creamery. The present situation is the most favorable for the establishment for creameries that has existed for some time and is quite different to a few years ago, when the high price paid for dairy butter by the storekeepers was the means of closing up some of the creameries.

The loss in freshness and quality generally on dairy butter from the time that it leaves the farm and passes through the storekeeper's hands to the wholesaler is another item of importance for farmers to study. Although the December Manitoba crop bulletin gives the average price for dairy butter for the season as 14.45c., this does not represent all the difference between dairy made butter and creamery butter, because the former is generally paid for in trade and the country merchant takes a much lower rate for it from the wholesaler, or else whence comes the 8c. and 10c. butter that was sold last fall?

The only conclusion in sight is the establishment of more creameries or skimming stations, or else an immense improvement in the manufacture of home dairy butter. In the latter case

Both Theory and Practice

Prove the Superiority of the U. S. Cream Separator



In Theory, its one piece frame, enclosed gears running in oil, few parts, three-separators-in-one bowl, and superior construction in general make it the

Cleanest skimming, most substantial, safest, easiest operated, and most durable Separator made.

In Practice, it is daily proving the correctness of our theory, as testified to by pleased users everywhere. If interested, write for catalogues containing hundreds of letters to this effect.

Made in all sizes for either the Dairy or the Creamery.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

REMEMBER, there is No Duty on Improved U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

are bought by the best farmers in preference to all others. Why? Because—

1. They skim perfectly without loading up the Bowl with Plates.
2. Having only two parts inside the bowl, they are easy to wash.
3. They run easy and quieter than most other Separators.
4. They are the strongest Separators made.
5. The gear is so thoroughly protected, accidents are impossible.
6. They are the best value on the market in the Separator line, and are worth more than they cost.

Orders and enquiries from Manitoba and N.W.T. should be addressed to

Wm. Scott, 206 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, who can also furnish you with anything needed in the Dairy, and procure top cash price for fresh Separator butter

The U.S. Cream Separators

Keyes P.O., Man., 8th Feb. 1901.

Dear Sir:—The Cream Separator I ordered of you last December was delivered promptly, and I am pleased to say has been found all you represented it to be. It was a machine I had never seen and knew nothing about, but relied entirely on your word, and I find you have not deceived me. I could have got another make of Separator on easier terms, but I believe I would not have done so well if I had bought elsewhere. It is easy to run, low in price in proportion to not have done so well if I had bought elsewhere. The bowl having only two parts inside. The skimming capacity, takes very little time to wash, the bowl having only two parts inside. The skimming seems perfect, and from the good workmanship on it I am satisfied it will be all one could wish as regards durability. Intending purchasers will make no mistake in placing their order for a Cream Separator with you.

Yours truly,
G. S. PICKERSGILL.

though each individual make be as perfect as it can be, yet when a large lot is collected from all over the country, it will lack that uniformity so essential for high prices when handling butter in large lots. What we want is a better spirit throughout the whole country towards the creamery and a desire to patronize it, for we believe the spirit of co-operation as illustrated in the creamery is the true one to adopt to get the greatest return for our butter product.

J. E. Hopkins, Dominion Dairy Superintendent in Nova Scotia since 1891, has left the work in Nova Scotia and will take charge of the creamery at Moose Jaw, Assa. He has been very successful as a teacher in the dairy school at Sussex, N.B.

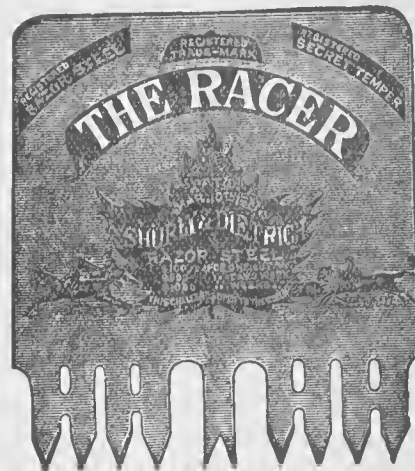
The miserable condition of the home dairy butter market has led to the resuscitation of the Neepawa creamery, which will be handled by J. W. Stanton, from the Guelph, Ont., Ag. College. Cream from 200 cows at Keyes will be brought in to augment the local supply.

It is one proof, and not a very slight one, of the wisdom of the framers of the recently passed "Milk and Cream Standards Act" of Manitoba, that in Britain, where the thing has been discussed in its every aspect, a 3 per cent. standard for milk, with the presumption of skimming or watering if found below that standard, the objections to the same standard as our own are gradually growing fewer and feebler. We have great confidence in the future usefulness of this Act here and of the prudence with which it is likely to be administered.

THE RAZOR STEEL

Secret-Temper, Cross-Cut

SAW



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cutfast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

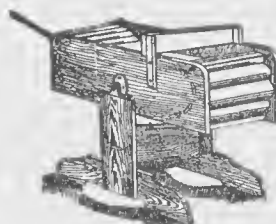
Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by
SHURLY & DIETRICH
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.



I have had a standing advertisement in this paper and others for some time offering \$300.00 to any person having a washer equal to the Improved Manitoba Washers. I will now promise and herewith agree to pay \$25.00 to the first person having a washer of any make or any price up to \$10.00 that will do any better work than I can do with the

McCROSSAN ROCKERS.

Price of a ten shirt size, \$5 00; 14 shirt size, \$6.00. Strong, well built machines, and easy to work. Cleans equal to the best hand washing, including the neck bands and wrist bands of the shirts. Requires only half a boiler of suds at a time to clean a pair of blankets or 14 shirts, and can wash 15 towels with one pail of suds. Are there any of your \$10.00 washers that can do that. If your merchants do not sell my washers, send direct to the factory for washer and wringer.

T. McCROSSAN,

356 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG MAN.

Write us for NET CASH prices on

ORGANS AND PIANOS

Short time allowed on good security. You will be simply surprised at the money you can save over buying on instalment plan.

TURNER & CO., MUSIC HOUSE
Cor. Portage A. & Garry
Everything in Music. Winnipeg.

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all leading dealers.
IMPROVED FOR 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	25 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.

Working the New Dairy Brand Act.

We have been asked questions by farmers and other readers as to the interpretation of the new Dairy Brands Act, which comes into force on the 1st of June, 1901. We understand it was not intended that this Act should come into force till January 1st, 1902, but the Minister of Agriculture being unwell and unable to take charge of the bill as it went through the Legislature, it was put into other hands and in some way June was substituted for January. But there stands the Act on the statute book and it is as well that all who make butter for sale should set about providing themselves with the stencil required by it. See on page 196 of The Farmer for April 5th, 1901. Nothing is to be gained by putting off, for the law is meant for business and must be obeyed.

It was never meant to be oppressive in its operation, and its object is to make every one responsible for the quality of the dairy goods he makes or trades in, and that is not an unfair demand. There are farmers already who mark every one pound print they make, either on the print itself or the paper it is wrapped in, just because they are not ashamed of their handiwork. The law will not interfere with the use of such wrappers, but if sold or shipped even to the nearest grocery store the box it is packed in must be stencilled in terms of the Act: "All packages of butter containing ten or more pounds made in such private dairy and shipped therefrom," must be stencilled on the outside in such a way that the maker or shipper can be traced. Fifty or more pound prints may be packed in one box, with or without the maker's name on the prints, but the box must always bear the registered stencil. If made on a farm, even with the aid of a separator, it is still "dairy butter," and must always be so branded.

One thing would, in our opinion, be prudent in the circumstances. It would greatly lessen the expense to the country if the Dairy Commissioner would frame a form of stencil showing the way the letters are to be filled in, with a statement of cost for the plate and the necessary number of letters. Such an estimate can be got in Winnipeg, and we have no doubt Mr. Murray will be ready to do all in his power to facilitate business. It is quite manifest that the Act cannot be put in force at the date originally specified in the Act, but still there should be arrangements made as early as possible for doing so.

A number of the Manitoba creameries have commenced operations.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the R. A. Rogers Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

Beausejour district will start a creamery this summer, to be operated as the Union Milk, Dairy and Produce Co., of Beausejour.



"What we have we'll hold"
As every man who has purchased Page Fencing knows he has the best Fence on the market.

"What we hav'nt we're after"
and if you are in the market for fencing we would like to have you consider the merits of the "Page" Fence. Coiled Wire, made in our own Wire Mill, woven by ourselves. Shipped already to put up.

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

D. ROSS, Box 633 W'pg. General Agent.
Fence in Stock.

Regina Stallion Show.

The spring stallion show of the Regina Agricultural Association at Regina on May 3rd was well attended, but the number of entries was not so large as last year. The decrease is attributed to the new rule of the association which allows only registered animals to compete. A number of horses new to the district were shown. The following are the awards:—

Clydesdales—1, R. J. Kinnon's Glenfarg (for the 3rd time); 2, Brown Bros.' Boydston's Heir; 3, A. & G. Mutch's Prince Stanley.

Standard Breds—1, Jas. Churchill's Sunny Alto; 2, Jno. Forrester's Millward; 3, D. Wilkie's General Thorpe.

The judges were E. C. McDiarmid, M.L.A.; R. A. Wallace, M.L.A.; and M. McCauley, M.L.A.

—The 1901 prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association is ready for mailing as we go to press. Exhibitors will find some changes in the form. It is not so large as in past years, being intended for pocket use and has but little advertising in it. By dropping the advertising the manager is able to get the prize list out early—a thing much desired, and one which will be appreciated by the public. In next issue we hope to give a summary of some of the leading classes.

Messrs. McRae & Flewelling, Hamilton, have purchased the right of manufacturing the A. E. Brown Scrub Pulver.

Edward Smith, Riversdale, Assa., April 26th, 1901:—"Please withdraw my advt. from The Nor'-West Farmer. I have sold all the Brome grass seed and could have sold a good deal more. I hope you will withdraw this before next issue comes out as I do not like to disappoint those who write me for seed."

Stewart Boyd, Winnipeg, reports business in seeds and seed grains as being very good. Mr. Boyd imported from Toronto, grown at Princeton, Ontario, a carload of Newmarket oats, said to be one of the finest oats grown, giving large yield of white oats. He is selling this car at a little over cost.

Blackleg Vaccine.—The cheapest and handiest form of single treatment vaccine is that furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Company, and consists of a special cord or string impregnated with the vaccine. It is always ready for use and requires no outfit or set of instruments to apply it. There is no time or money lost in mixing, filtering, graduating the doses and injecting. Each dose is separate and therefore there is no waste. Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine Cord is therefore by far the most popular form of vaccine, and its success is evidenced by the large and constantly increasing demand for it. The cord method dates from 1897, but it is rapidly displacing the old single treatment vaccine in the powder form with the troublesome mixing, filtering and injecting. However, the Pasteur "Double" Vaccine still holds its own as the best for pure bred and valuable stock, which should receive the double treatment in order to secure a higher degree of protection against blackleg. Stock raisers are solely indebted to the Pasteur Vaccine Co. for the introduction of blackleg vaccination into this country, and the popularity of live stock vaccination and the resulting benefits can be noted from the fact that, in addition to its head office in Chicago, the Pasteur Company also has branch offices in New York, Omaha, Kansas City, Fort Worth and San Francisco. The vaccines furnished by the Pasteur Company are the original and genuine vaccines, being prepared by the very men who discovered blackleg vaccine in 1884 and who have been making it ever since. There is therefore no question of any experiment with Pasteur Vaccine, either on the part of the manufacturers or the users. W. J. Mitchell & Co. are agents in Winnipeg.

Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators

The Wonder of the New Century. Greatest step ever made in advanced Cream Separator construction.

Superior as the Sharples Separators have always been, these Tubular machines are far ahead and completely distance every competitor. They are worth double the money because guaranteed under usual conditions to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully six per cent interest on the whole first cost of the machine.

We absolutely warrant it and give free trial to prove it.

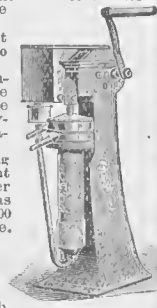
Our factory is running double turn, one gang all day and one all night, for the dairyman who sees this machine buys it.

In addition to yielding more butter it is very light running. A 600 lbs per hour Tubular turns as easily as a previous 300 lbs per hour machine.

No disk to bother with and get out of order, no complications. Washed in two minutes. Top of milk vat waist high.

Highest award—Gold medal and special Knights decoration at Paris Exposition. Valuable book "Business Dairying" and catalog No 123, free.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



FODDER GRASSES

Choice Hungarian - \$ 2.50

Choice Millet - - - 2.50

Fancy Imp. Brome Grass 16.00

All per 100 lbs.

Free on cars Winnipeg.

Address all orders

J. W. COCKBURN,

Main St. North. WINNIPEG.

THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



The National is an up-to-date machine leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skimming. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,

P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.

General Agent for Manitoba.

National No. 1 Hand Power.
Capacity 330 to 850 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, LTD.
GUELPH ONT.

THE MODERN WAY TO DESTROY SHEEP TICKS IS BY THE USE OF

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

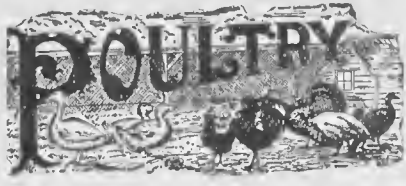


It is not a dip but a powder that can be applied in zero weather. No slop, no muss, no danger. There's no profit in letting ticks sap the life out of your sheep during winter, and there is no longer any call for it. With INSTANT LOUSE KILLER the weather cuts no figure. Examine your sheep at once, and you will probably find ticks, and lots of them. Don't wait on the weather—wait on the sheep with a package of INSTANT LOUSE KILLER. Guaranteed. Put up in 1 lb. packages, with perforated top. Ready for use. Very convenient.

Price 35 Cents.

Sold by dealers generally, or address

THE GREIG MANFG. CO. Canadian Agents, MONTREAL.



The Nor'-West Farmer's Challenge Cup.

The Grand Challenge Cup and Medal offered by The Nor'-West Farmer for the highest scoring pen of birds exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association by a bona fide farmer residing in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories has been awarded to J. A. Mullen, Cypress River, Man., for a pen of Games. The delay in making this award has been due to the proper interpretation of what constitutes a bona fide farmer. The contest, we understand, lay between J. A. Mullen, Jno. Kitson, Macdonald, and Chas. Midwinter, Louise Bridge. The executive of the association have decided in favor of J. A. Mullen, as fulfilling in the most literal sense the conditions of a bona fide farmer, i. e., a man who owns or rents a farm, makes his living off it, works it himself and has his residence thereon.

Eggs and Their Management.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 128 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture contains 32 pages of reliable information about the use of eggs as food and their place as diet. It also deals with their marketing and storage and the modern processes by which eggs are preserved. As a specimen of this interesting and useful bulletin we give the following:—

EGG STORAGE.

"The age of eggs may be approximately judged by the knowledge of the fact that as they grow old their density decreases through evaporation of moisture. According to Siebel a new-laid egg placed in a vessel of brine made in the proportion of 2 ounces of salt to 1 pint of water, will at once sink to the bottom. An egg 1 day old will sink below the surface, but not to the bottom, while one 3 days old will swim just immersed in the liquid. If more than 3 days old, the egg will float on the surface, the amount of shell exposed increasing with age; and if two weeks old, only a little of the shell will dip in the liquid. The New York State Experiment Station studied the changes in the specific gravity of the eggs on keeping and found that on an average fresh eggs had a specific gravity of 1.090; after 20 days, of 1.053, and after 30 days, of 1.035.

"Fresh eggs are preserved in a number of ways which may, for convenience, be grouped under two general classes: (1) Use of low temperature, i. e., cold storage; and (2) excluding the air by coating, covering, or immersing the eggs, some material or solution being used which may or may not be a germicide. The two methods are often combined. The first method owes its value to the fact that micro-organisms, like larger forms of plant life, will not grow below a certain temperature, the necessary degree of cold varying with the species. So far as experiment shows, it is impossible to kill these minute plants, popularly called 'bacteria' or 'germs,' by any degree of cold; and so, very low temperature is unnecessary for preserving eggs, even if it were not undesirable for other reasons, such as injury by freezing and increased cost. According to a recent report of the Canadian Commission of Agriculture and Dairying:

"When fresh-laid eggs are put into cold storage with a sweet, pure atmosphere at a temperature of 34 deg. F., very little, if any, change takes place in their quality. The egg cases should be fairly close to prevent circulation of air through them, which would cause evaporation of the egg contents. Eggs

should be carried on the cars and on the steamships at a temperature of from 42 deg. to 38 deg. When cases containing eggs are removed from the cold storage chamber, they should not be opened at once in an atmosphere where the temperature is warm. They should be left for two days unopened, so that the eggs may become gradually warmed to the temperature of the air in the room where they have been deposited, otherwise a condensation of moisture from the atmosphere will appear on the shell and give them the appearance of sweating. This so-called 'sweating' is not an exudation through the shell of the egg, and can be entirely prevented in the manner indicated."

"Siebel states that in this country 32 deg. to 33 deg. Fahr. is regarded as the best temperature for storing eggs, while English writers regard 40 deg. to 45 deg. as equally satisfactory. The amount of moisture in the air in the cold storage chamber has without doubt an important bearing on this point. Eggs are generally placed in cold storage in April and the early part of May. If placed in storage later than this time they do not keep well. They are seldom kept in storage longer than a year. Eggs which have been stored at a temperature of 30 deg. must be used soon after removal from storage, while those stored at 35 deg. to 40 deg. will keep for a considerable time after removal from storage, and are said to have the flavor of fresh eggs. Eggs for cold storage should not be washed. Stored eggs should be turned at least twice a week, to prevent the yolk from adhering to the shell."

This bulletin recites the many plans tried with chemical and other preservative processes. North Dakota station has found "water glass," which can be bought retail at 10 cents a pound, one of the very best of those, but, like everything else in the States, its purity cannot always be relied on. One part of this syrup-like preparation in 10 parts of pure boiled water poured over the eggs when cold after they have been put in a suitable vessel is the way to use it. One gallon of this solution will cover 50 dozen of eggs, and they must be stored in a cool place.

See also in correspondence column of last issue "Pickle for Eggs," and also on page 171 of our issue of March 20th.

Camphor Balls are Lice Destroyers.

A poultry raiser, who for several years experimented with various insecticides in search of a reliable remedy for the little red mites and the various species of the hen body louse that infest the nests of sitting hens, could find nothing effective till he tried camphor balls. He says he has had the hens leave the nest before the eggs were hatched, completely covered with these pests, and has taken off many broods of chickens when he would find half a dozen or more big white lice on their little heads, and this, too, after having dusted the hens and the nest well several times during the incubation with various kinds of insect powders. The balls are perfectly harmless to the hen and chicks and the hen with her brood of chicks will leave the nest absolutely free from lice. Make your nest and put in the eggs, and at the same time place in the nest with the eggs one camphorated ball, which is sufficient for the entire incubation, and your hen and little chicks will leave the nest free from all kinds of vermin. When you have placed the little ball in the nest you need not bother any more. It will evaporate and get to be very small toward the latter part of the incubating; but never mind, it has done its work. Since using the camphor ball he has not raised a single chick with scaly legs. It is a good idea to keep one of the balls in the nest where the hens lay, as it keeps them free from vermin. The camphorated ball is a little white ball and can be had from any drug store.

BARRED P. ROCKS (6 Pens)
LIGHT BRAHMAS (2 Pens)
Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.
REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite, Man.

CHAMBER'S B. Plymouth Rocks.

Of course you remember their unparalleled sweep at Brandon's Big Fair. They are just as good now, winning 1st and 2nd on cocks; 1st and 2nd on breeding pens; 2nd hen; 4th pullet; and specials for breeding pen and best display at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition. Also prize-winning B. Minorcas, B. Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns and S. L. Wyandottes. Choice breeding stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. We want a share of your patronage and will use you right.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Man.



Virden Duck Yards.
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
Rankin's strain exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Guaranteed to hatch. Can be supplied at once. Correspondence solicited.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Winners of the \$100.00 Cup, Gold Medal and all Light Brahma Specials at the Show, 1901.

Reduced Prices

After 20th April will sell from my best birds at \$2.00 per setting, delivered when required. Satisfaction guaranteed. No more stock for sale.

Address

J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, Man.

P.S.—I ship all eggs in patent carriers to insure safe delivery.—J. W. H.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St. Winnipeg

Commission Agent for farmers for guaranteed FRESH EGGS. A few choice Plymouth Rocks for sale. Write for particulars.

BARRED ROCKS exclusively. Three Breeding Pens. Eggs from exhibition birds \$2 per 15. Eggs from first-class breeders \$1 per 13. Am breeding from 40 birds and guarantee satisfaction. ISAAC T. KNIPT, Box 343, Guelph, Ont.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS
Houdans and Golden Wyandottes.

They again prove their superiority in the strongest competition. At the Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon, 1901, we made 8 entries, winning 8 regular prizes, also the Lieut.-Governor's Grand Challenge Cup, Value \$100, and Gold Medal—for the best pen of fowls other than Asiatics or Americans. Virden Poultry Association's Silver Cup, for best pen of particularly colored fowls. Also Grand Special for two highest scoring Houdans. This is third time in succession we have won first prize for best pair Houdans, making with the above winnings a record unequalled in Western Canada. We have only one pen of each breed, and they are the best obtainable, and will sell eggs from these at the extremely low price of \$2 per setting. Remember you get eggs from the same birds which made the above record, as we keep no second grade pens. Some first-class male birds yet to spare, all with prize records. Write for prices. All letters cheerfully answered. Address C. H. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

BARRED P. ROCKS ONLY.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Would you like to get eggs of the typical Barred Rock? My birds were secured direct from the well-known Bradley Bros., and took first place at the last Winnipeg Exhibition. Pens mated for Cockerel and for Pullet breeding.

\$3 for 13 Eggs, \$5 for 26 Eggs. 6—9

THE PROFITABLE HEN
is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The Green Cut Bone is the most satisfactory way to cut bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. Free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

ADAM CUTTER
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. Free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

I have sold all my surplus stock, and am now booking orders for eggs at \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. From Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Black Spanish and American Dominiques. The above pens have a record unequalled.

Address

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Eggs from 4 pens at \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00 per setting; Minorcas \$2.00. Sixteen Minorca hens for disposal, \$20.00 the lot. Also a few males. Send for circular.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens, No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. **J. A. KING, Proprietor.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From winners of 31 prizes at Winter Poultry Show. C. I. Games and Pekin Ducks, \$2.00 per 15. Light Brahmans, Red Caps, R. C. W. Leghorns \$1.00 per 15; Toulouse Geese \$2.00 per 9; Bronze Turkeys \$2.00 per 11. Three young Bronze Turkey Gobblers, weight 24 lbs, each \$2.50.

Walker Bros., Box 449, Brandon, Man

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

We keep but one breed of fowl, the B. P. Rocks. Our birds are large, well marked and good layers. Plenty of exercise favors a good hatch. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 14.

A few choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale. Orders taken for spring pigs.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy P.O., Man

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS & Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for cockerel mating, one for pullets; both pens are from the best blood to be obtained regardless of price. Eggs for sale \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40. Two Toulouse Ganders for sale, \$3.00 each.

A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

THE ACME POULTRY YARDS
Corydon Ave., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

EGGS! EGGS!

High-class S. C. White Leghorns \$1 for 13
Barred Plymouth Rocks . . . \$2 for 13
Single Comb Black English Or-
pingtons . . . \$2 for 13

W. A. PETTIT. (Late of Boyd Ave.)

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmans, S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Seabright Bantams,
\$2.00 PER 13.

JAS. SKELDING, NEPAWA, MAN.

PURE BRED PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
\$1.00 FOR 13 EGGS.

ANCONAS, the great Winter Layers,
\$3.00 FOR 13 EGGS.

MINTO ADAMSON, VIRDEN, MAN.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS.

We are booking orders every day for Hatching Eggs from our Black Minorcas (beaded by an imported cock that has won first prize in all the principal cities of the East).

Also from our two pens of B. P. Rocks, headed by imp. Cocks, Bradley Bros. & Smith strains; from our S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by a prize-winning cock; W. Wyandottes, pure white and very strong. We have also a number of young imp. Belgian hares for sale. For catalogue and prices apply to

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.
P.S.—My advt. in The Nor'-West Farmer has brought me some good orders already.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry Eggs, Pigeons and Belgium Hares, all combined in Colored Description 60 Page Book and mailed for 10c. **J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.**

YES I have some eggs to spare from my prize-winning B. P. Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

Also from prize-winning S. C. W. Leghorns, Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Also eggs from seven varieties of my prize-winning Bantams. Eggs \$1.75 per 13, or in mixed lots. Write me your wants. Stamp for reply.

W. H. Garside.
Box 299, Brandon, Man.

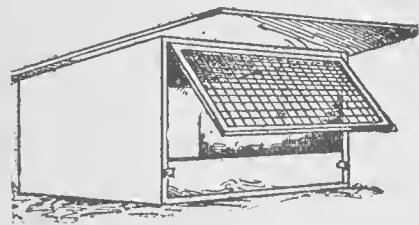
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BARRED AND BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS Eggs
BUFF AND SILVER WYANDOTTES
PARTRIDGE COCHINS \$1.50
BLACK LANGSHANS For 13.
SILVER AND GOLDEN HAMBURGS. Buff and B. P. Rock Stock for sale.

JOHN TODD & CO.
9-12 457 Henry St., WINNIPEG

A Convenient Chicken Coop.

An exchange gives the accompanying cut of a chicken coop. It needs no explanation and when building a new coop the plan of this one should not be forgotten. It has a projecting top to keep out the heat of the sun and the rain. It has a netting front to give



good ventilation, while keeping out enemies at night. It has a small board below that can be removed during the day so the chicks can run out and in, while the hen will be confined. All these advantages will commend this coop to those who have had experience with the coops ordinarily seen.

Scratchings.

Fowls will eat considerable granulated charcoal.

Young turkeys cannot withstand dampness.

Feed the chicks well a little at a time and often.

The roosts and nests should always be made moveable.

A good dirt bath is essential to the well-being of poultry.

The male does not influence the number of eggs laid, so need not be kept on this account.

Winter layers depend upon early pullets and early pullets in a measure depend upon early layers.

Tar and sulphur burned in the poultry house with the doors closed is a good disinfectant and keeps vermin down.

Young poultry should not be fed with the older ones. Provide a coop where the young poultry can be fed by themselves.

The object in feeding well is to increase size as much as possible, to furnish nutriment, and the material for early laying with the hens.

A farmer to the north of Winnipeg had a steady income last winter of from \$12 to \$15 per week from a flock of less than 100 pullets.

Most beginners with brooders err in keeping chicks too hot, and by feeding too much bread and water, especially when it is left before them all the time. Just a little less than they will eat up clean, given every two or three hours, with water twice a day, is the best way of raising them.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM,

Cor. Bannerman Ave., WINNIPEG.

Eggs and stock. Large illustrated catalogue mailed free. I have acclimatized stock of the utility varieties. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Deep-keeled Pekin Ducks, English Rouen Ducks, Immense Hero Strain Plymouth Rocks. They are great winter layers. Cockerels weigh 9 lbs. White and Silver Wyandottes, Large English White Leghorns. Also Bone Mills, Incubators, Insect Exterminators and general poultry supplies.

OXFORD SHEEP ANGORA GOATS
CHOICE B. ROCKS B. R. RED GAME
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

EGGS

and Stock for sale.

JOS. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.



Attractions at Winnipeg.

F. W. Heubach, the energetic manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, has just returned from a trip to the east to secure attractions for this year's exhibition. This he has found more of a difficulty than in other years as the Pan-American is drawing a large number of the best amusement artists this season. As a good display of fireworks is always a strong drawing card, Mr. Heubach has secured something new and what he thinks will be taking—a representation of the siege of Tien-Tsin. This gives opportunity for great spectacular effect, as besides the British redcoats, sailors and Sikhs, there will be French, German, Russian, American and Japanese soldiers, with crowds of Chinese princes, mandarins, Boxers and soldiers. In the foreground a lake will be made and on this a fleet of men-of-war of the allied nations will attack the Chinese junks and destroy them. Meantime the land forces arrive and begin to attack the city of Tien Tsin itself, which appears at the back of the lake. The fireworks will really be made up of 21 displays and combinations, with many new and novel specialties never shown before.

The platform attractions have not been definitely decided upon, but one of those he has chosen is the famous Lockhart troupe of performing elephants. There are four of them. They play a game of skittles in which one does the bowling, another sets up the pieces, and a third scores. They ride tricycles, dance, balance themselves on see-saws, etc., and close with a pantomime in which one elephant gets drunk and is arrested by another who acts as policeman. Charles Marsh, a nervy cyclist, rides a bicycle down a steep incline, 90 feet high at one end, 40 at the other, and 150 feet long, and dives from the handle bars into a tank of water. The Faust family of six acrobats perform some difficult and interesting feats. The Weitzmans, brother and sister, are expert high wire performers and do an act in which they make up a stage elephant and perform on the wire.

Mr. Heubach expects to get the celebrated Annita, who with the aid of powerful calcium and electrical lights shows a pretty series of innovations, appearing first in white, she changes to a butterfly, a rose, a lily, and so on. Her work is new and of a high order.

A clever loose wire walker, Frank la Mondue, does ridiculous antics on the wire that make everyone laugh. Other attractions are being arranged for and Mr. Heubach expects that the platform attractions of 1901 will be more than satisfactory to all who see them.

RECENT PATENTS. — Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal, Canada, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C., U.S., furnish the following list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American governments, and which should prove interesting to all farmers:—

No. 69,802—Arthur Atkinson, Winnipeg, Man., grain removing apparatus.

No. 69,936—Chas. E. Brodeur, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., milk can.

No. 69,995—The Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Ont., harvester binder mechanism.

No. 69,996—The Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Ont., mower pitman.

No. 69,881—Henry G. Roth, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S., cheese cutting device.

No. 69,942—John Joseph Berrigan, Orange, N.J., U.S., cream separator.

No. 70,023—George C. Beeman, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S., grain separator.

No. 70,063—Wm. M. Mehring, York

Road, Carroll, Maryland, U.S., cow milker.

Those interested should write for the "Inventor's Help," a 148-page book, containing practical information for inventors and the cost of patents in the principal countries of the world. The book will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

The list of Manitoba's manufactured products has just been increased by the addition of the Excesior Cement, manufactured near Miami, and the hard wall plaster, made at Gypsumville, on Lake Manitoba. The Manitoba Union Mining Co. are the promoters of both enterprises, and their circulars should be in the hands of all farmers. See their advt.

Every farmer should have a first-class scale. They should have a large scale for weighing their stock so that they will know whether the cattle are worth fattening for the market. Some farmers keep on feeding cattle that never get fat. Every farmer should have a 2,000 pound scale if he cannot afford to have a larger one. C. H. Wilson & Son, the well known scale makers of Toronto, Ont., are making special prices this month and a price list will be sent to all intending purchasers.

The "McColm" compress field-roller, manufactured by the H. P. Deuser Co., Ohio, is an implement that is rapidly growing in favor with farmers throughout the west wherever it has been tried. A roller for compacting the soil is apparently becoming more necessary as the soil becomes older and the vegetable fibre worked out of it. The ordinary smooth-faced land roller pulverizes the surface soil and thus makes it more liable to blow, while the rough broken face of the McColm roller compacts the soil without leaving the objectionable smooth powdery surface. You should see the McColm.

D. A. Reesor, Brandon, Man., who was burned out in January last, has now located in his new premises, which are fitted up in the most modern style. On both sides of the store are 70 feet of elegant oak wall show cases with full plate glass fronts. The counters are also handsome glass cases. The stock is complete and strictly up-to-date in every respect that goes to make a good jewelry store the best place at which to purchase. Having purchased this property, Mr. Reesor has spared no expense in fitting it up. Conveniences of all kinds have been put in and the second floor fitted for repair work. The decorations of the interior of the store are decidedly artistic and pleasing. The store, which is nearly opposite the old stand, is certainly a credit to Mr. Reesor as well as to the town.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., which will be found elsewhere in this issue. This company manufactures a complete line of mowers and hay rakes, which are carried in stock by McCormick agents in almost every city and village. These machines are constructed with a view of enabling the farmer to save his hay crop with the least possible work and in the least possible time. Though light, they are strong and durable. They do clean work. The McCormick mower runs smoothly. It does not tire the horses. It has no side draft nor neck weight; with the tongue removed from the neck-yoke one can without any difficulty cut a full swath the entire length of the field. The machine cuts so easily that it can be started in heavy grass without backing. It leaves the stubble as smooth as a newly mown lawn. The McCormick rake gets all the hay and dumps it in even windrows. It does not roll or tangle the grass; neither does it get out of order. Both the machines will work equally well on rough or smooth ground, and the repair bill for the whole season will amount to practically nothing.



WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING

from prize winners

\$2 per 13 or 39 for \$5.
JOHN KNOWLTON, - BRANDON

DES MOINES INCUBATOR, The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.

Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul St. Montreal.
Sole agent for Canada.

Norwood Bridge Poultry Yard

EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$2.00 for 13 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Houdans. \$2.00 10 M. Brouze Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.

Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

JOSEPH WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, (five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, averaged 94% points) B. Minorcas, B.B.R. and S.D. Game Bantams

Geese Eggs, 35c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, \$3 for 26.

INCUBATORS—Sole agent for Man. and N.W.T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooders, Mann's Bone Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

The Home of the

BARRED PLY-MOUTH ROCK.

As I raise no other breed, I aim to have the best in the Province, and shall sell a limited number of eggs at \$3 per setting 2 settings \$5. I also breed Bk African Bantams. A few choice birds for sale. Also Fox Terrier and Scotch Collie Dogs.

H. A. CHADWICK
St. James, Man



Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes

AND BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, Jan., 1901, I won 14 prizes: 6 firsts, 7 seconds and 1 third. I exhibited 25 birds with an average score of 93.11-50 points, the highest scoring Black Minorcas ever shown in Manitoba. Minorca eggs, No. 1 pen, \$3, No. 2 pen, \$2. Wyandotte eggs, No. 1 pen \$3, No. 2 pen \$2. Bantams, \$2.

THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St. WINNIPEG

EGGS M. B. TURKEY—\$1.50 per 10 Eggs.
B. P. ROCKS—\$1.00 per 13 Eggs. Send orders now.

M. O. ROUTLEDGE, Miami, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN, Man.
Breeder of high class Box 688

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams from the best stock I ever owned at \$2 per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mated for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

Now is the season to procure eggs for hatching, if you want strong, healthy chicks. We can supply you with just what is wanted.

B. P. Rocks, \$2 per 13. Black Minorcas, \$2 per 13. S. C. B. Leghorns, \$2 per 13. Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 11. Bronze Turkeys, \$2 per 9.

The above are all choice pens, picked for what is intended pure-bred fowls.

N.B.—Incubator Thermometers "Guaranteed Accuratus," wood mounting, large scale and mercury bulb, 75c; metal ditto, mercury bulb, \$1.00, sent post paid.

T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P. O.

Silver S. Hamburgs
Buff Wyandottes
Cornish Indian Games

Eggs from prize-winners \$2.00 per setting.
E. Fortier,
72 Notre Dame E.
Winnipeg.

When writing advertisers, quote The Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray compiled since April 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Emerson, Man.—One black cow, one red and white spotted cow, one red and white spotted calf, one cow nearly white, some red; one dark red yearling bull, one light red yearling steer, three red yearling heifers with cropped ears. Geo. Dawson.

Lost.

Aikenside, Man.—Mare colt (blood), 3 years old, dark chestnut with a little white on one hind foot. \$5.00 reward. A. Bailey, 35, 12, 18.

Chater, Man.—Pony mare, 5 years old, roan, with black points, cut with wire on front legs, near breast when a colt, scars not very noticeable; \$5.00 reward. Herbert J. Lamb.

Elgin, Man.—One red bull calf about three months old, with white spot on forehead and rope around neck. T. Ayers.

Josephsburg, Assa.—One sorrel horse, 4 years; one sorrel mare, 4 years; two grey horses, one roan horse, one dark bay mare, one Clyde stallion, 2 years old, all branded W E on right shoulder. Reward of \$10 for information which will lead to their recovery. Fred. Weiss.

Kenlis, Assa.—One dark bay gelding, 11 years old, fore-top cut, 16½ hands high, 1,250 or 1,300 lbs., stocked up a little on off hind leg; light bay gelding, seven or eight years old, fore-top cut, front legs clipped, white hind feet, anchor brand on left shoulder, about 15½ of 16 hands, 1,200 or 1,250 lbs. J. H. Perkins, 36, 19, 12.

Lorlie, Assa.—One black 5-year-old colt, with white strip down face, light built, about 14½ to 15 hands; also one bay filly, 2 years old, with white spot between nostrils, about 14½ hands, small made. Lost a year ago. \$10.00 reward. John Barnsley.

Manor, Assa.—One dark bay mare, 3 years old, no brand, a few gray hairs on forehead and white spot on one heel. J. R. Anderson 32, 7, 1.

Redvers, via Antler, Assa. — Three mares, one white, 14 years old; one iron grey, blind in one eye; one 3-year-old brown mare colt. J. G. Lewthwaite.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Francis, John., Poplar Point, Man.
Bayne, G. A., "	Molloy, John, "
Bourne, Robt., "	Rosser, Man "
Doupe, Joseph, "	McFadden, Moses, "
Doupe, J. L., "	Neeppawa, Man. "
Ducker, W. A., "	Rombough, M. B., "
Harris, J. W., "	Morden, Man. "
McPhillips, Geo., "	Vaughan, L. S., "
McPhillips, R. C., "	Selkirk, West, Man "
Simpson, G. A., "	

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary,
P. L. S. Association

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

Winnipeg, May 6th, 1901.

Owing to the very favorable weather and the rapid growth the grain is making the business outlook is very much improved, a good steady business is being done in nearly all lines, though money is very scarce in the country and will be even more scarce the next two or three months, as farmers near the end of the long drain made on their resources. Navigation has opened at Fort William and a large staff are already at work handling freight. A heavy stream of new settlers continues to pour into the country. Building operations continue to be very active and these with contemplated railway work mean a busy season for the working man.

Wheat.

With the usual number of intervening fluctuations, the quotations to-day are substantially the same as a fortnight ago. There was an extra demand for German account owing to unfavorable crop conditions there. But everywhere else crop conditions have been most favorable. The Pacific coast has had fine rains and the seed time in the spring wheat States of the Union as well as in our own Northwest have been specially favorable. Chicago quotations this morning opened at 72½c. for both May and July. Duluth 73½c. for May, 75c. for July.

On our own side the line quotations are only nominal and unchanged from those we gave in last issue. The lake navigation opened ten days ago, but there are few signs of any business being done. At Fort William No. 1 hard is quoted 79c.; No. 2, 76½c.; No. 3, 67½c.

For the week ending April 30th the Winnipeg inspections have been 1 hard 3 cars, 2 hard 39, 3 hard 50, no grade 92, other grades 8 cars. Of oats 13 cars were inspected, 3 fit for seed, 10 feed.

Oats.

Edmonton oats on track bring 42c. and are only sold as feed. Eastern oats fit for seed go 45c.

Barley.

Small lots for seed have brought 65c.

Flour and Feed.

No change on flour. Hungarian and Five Roses, \$2.10; Patent and Glenora, \$1.95; XXXX, \$1.25 per sack.

Oat chop is worth \$26 per ton delivered. Corn, \$22.50. Mill feed is lower: Bran, \$12. Shorts, \$14 per ton.

Cattle.

The supplies of fat cattle coming forward are light and the demand continues good. No change in prices since last report. We quote: Choice, 4½c.; medium, 4c. to 4½c.; lower grades, 3c. to 4c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Stockers continue in good demand at from \$12 to \$16 for yearlings.

Dressed beef, 7c. to 8½c. Veal, 7c. to 8½c.

Sheep.

Frozen mutton continues to supply a large portion of the trade at 9c., while fresh mutton brings 10c. to 11c.

Choice sheep off the cars are quoted at 4½c. to 5c. live weight. Spring lamb from \$3.50 to \$5.

Hogs.

There is no change in prices, 5½c. being the ruling price for choice hogs delivered in Winnipeg. A few extra choice lots have brought ¾c. more, while inferior lots bring ¾c. to 1c. less. The supply is light. A few dressed hogs coming in bring 7c. to 8c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Now that a number of the creameries have opened the price of creamery butter will likely drop a little. Dealers expect to buy inside of a week or so for 19c. a pound, if not lower, f.o.b. at creameries.

THE PROVINCIAL Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Incorporated in 1891 by] OF MANITOBA. [Manitoba Government

President—
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.

Vice-President—
FRANK SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.

The Original Hail Insurance Company.

Managed by the Farmers Themselves.

During the ten years of its existence, this Company has paid over One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars for losses sustained by farmers by hail storms. The assessments have ranged from 12½ cents to 25 cents per acre, which is the maximum that can be charged. The average amount paid for losses has been \$5.30 per acre for total loss, and at the same rate for partial losses.

Board of Directors for 1901.

T. L. MORTON, Farmer, Gladstone.
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.
C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden.

F. SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.
W. F. SIRETT, Farmer, Glendale.
F. M. BEAMISH, Farmer, Elva.

C. J. THOMSON, Managing Director, Winnipeg.

LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.

Dairy.—What was said in last market report is equally true now and it is, if anything, worse. Nice, sweet dairy make is worth 14c. to 17c., according to quality, delivered in Winnipeg. Medium grades, 12c. to 14c., and lower grades at 8c. to 11c., all on a commission basis. The prospects are for continued low prices this summer.

Cheese.—No new cheese has been put on the market yet and last season's make is being sold to the retail trade at 10c.

Eggs.

The supply continues very heavy and the demand good, still prices have receded about ½c. since last report was made, 10½c. being the top figure paid by dealers here for eggs delivered in the city, with the prospect of even lower prices. This means from 8c. to 9c. is the most that farmers can expect at country points.

Hides and Wool.

There is no change in the market, No. 1 hides being quoted at 5c. and No. 2 at 4c. Sheep and lambskins bring from 40c. to 75c. each.

The market for wool is in bad shape and though the price is nominally 8c. to 8½c. a pound for unwashed wool, the price for this spring's clip has not yet been fixed.

Farmers' Grain

TO

THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes

And all kinds of Farm Produce handled on consignment. Shippers are pleased with our prompt returns and our prices have given satisfaction. Mark up your next shipment to

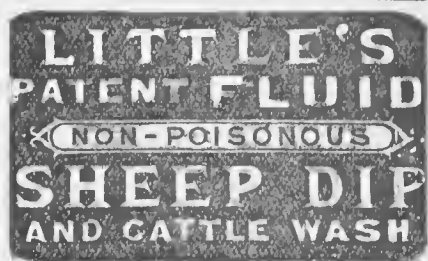
PARSONS & ARUNDELL,
253 KING ST. WINNIPEG.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

Bright bay filly, rising three years old, white strip on forehead, two hind and one front foot white. No brand. \$15.00 reward.

JAS. TOSHACK,

Kildonan, Man. 8-11



The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc
Cleanses the skin from all Insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly. Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders. Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

THOROLD CEMENT.



RESIDENCE OF W. D. COLE, NEAR NAPINKA, MAN.

BUILT FROM FOUNDATION TO ROOF WITH

BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT

IN YEAR 1898

WRITE US FOR FREE PAMPHLET.
ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLO, ONT.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY.

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 150 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, MAY 6, 1901.



COYOTE BOUNTIES.

The question of bounty payments to encourage the destruction of coyotes is one which has invariably come up for discussion at the annual meetings of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations of Manitoba and various measures have been recommended and adopted from time to time to overcome this pest, but so far there does not appear to be any material reduction noticeable in either the number of coyotes or in the amount of damage they do. It is a notorious and deplorable fact that both in Manitoba and the Territories, sheep raising on a small scale is daily becoming more and more unprofitable and unpopular and a material annual decrease in western sheep stock is the result.

A new phase of the coyote evil was brought to light at the recent annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association at Calgary, when rancher after rancher got up and stated that they considered the coyote quite as great a drawback to cattle raising operations as the grey or timber wolf. Young and weak calves fall an easy

prey to these pests and they are often to be seen on the range following cows about to calve, so as to be ready to do their destructive work as soon as the calf is dropped.

The Farmer has carefully watched the various bounty laws and regulations which have been in force in recent years and it cannot be denied that every attempt so far to cope with the evil has been a flat failure. The Province of Manitoba and the Western Stock Growers' Association in the Territories have both paid a coyote bounty, which has to all practical purposes been so much money wasted.

It may at once be noted, in dealing with the eradication of any predatory animal, by way of bounty for its destruction, that such bounty must be sufficiently large to induce persons to engage in destroying these animals who would not otherwise do so, or, in other words, the bounty must be generous enough to justify professionals in giving up their time to the task, with the assurance that they will make handsome wages. A bounty must also be continuous. If not, it probably only provides for bounty payments upon animals that would have been killed by farmers and ranchers in sheer self defence without any special inducements being offered. If, for instance, it is known that at least 2,000 coyotes are, under ordinary circumstances, annually destroyed within a certain district, setting apart a sum of \$2,000 or less, for the purpose of paying a dollar bounty within that district, serves no good purpose whatever theoretically; the expenditure that is beneficial is the amount provided over and above a sufficient sum to cover the normal rate of destroying the animal it is sought to exterminate.

It may thus be taken for granted that nothing short of heroic measures are calculated to have any good effect in this respect, and the next question to be considered is, whether the particular government, municipality or association is financially able to adopt heroic measures, and whether the evil is sufficiently grave to justify such a step. The State of Montana has had very considerable experience in bounty legislation and it would be well for us to profit by their experience, which was gained at a cost of thousands of dollars. The bounty paid in that State on coyotes is \$3.00 per head, the same as on grey wolves. This bounty has been in operation for several years. The annual expenditure on wolf and coyote bounties is about \$90,000. After putting the principle of bounty payments to a thorough test and expending fabulous sums of money upon the destruction of wolves and coyotes, opinions as to the expediency of this effort are somewhat divided in Montana. It is quite undeniable that the results are far from encouraging and that coyotes are apparently present in about the same numbers as hitherto and do just about an equal amount of damage.

The Biological Survey Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture compiled statistics on the subject of bounty legislation in the various States of the Union some years ago and the findings are of very considerable interest. Among other things it is found that to make any bounty measure at all efficient, from \$5,000 to \$20,000 per annum will be required, that bounties have never resulted in the extermination of a single species in the United States, or even in the Island of Bermuda, which covers less than 20 square miles, and that the expense involved is usually quite out of proportion to the benefit gained. The report winds up with the following significant remark:

"Extermination of noxious animals is usually slow and can be accomplished more effectually and economically through the efforts of individual land owners, than by the profuse expenditure of public funds."

It would be well, if those who are urging the payment of bounties on coyotes in Manitoba and the Territories would just consider the matter with the aid of the above information. The Farmer does not want to place itself on record as being opposed to the payment of bounties, as we are quite well

aware of the enormous amount of damage done by coyotes to our cattle, sheep and poultry industries, but we are quite uncompromisingly opposed to frittering away public funds in the aimless manner in which the matter has hitherto been dealt with. Let us have a discussion on the subject and if the evil is serious enough to be provided for in a heroic manner and our legislatures are financially able to do so, let a continuous and statesmanlike policy be adopted, and adhered to until the object in view has been accomplished, if accomplished it can be.

NAME WANTED.

We are in receipt of a letter from Edmonton, Alta., containing postal note for \$1.50, and a renewal subscription blank, but no name. Will the writer please send name to us, when papers will be sent regularly.

IMPORTATION OF INFERIOR HORSES.

A resolution was carried at the recent annual meeting of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, requesting the Dominion Government to fix a minimum valuation on horses coming in from the United States of \$50. This matter has frequently been referred to at the meetings of the Manitoba association and the Western Stock Growers. So far, however, no action has been taken by the authorities on the representations of western horsemen.

This is not at all a matter of protection versus free trade and does not, therefore, involve a principle. No objection is made to horses being imported from the United States, providing these animals are of such a class as to be an acquisition to the country. Very distinct objection is, however, entertained to the wholesale importation of a class of horses which is already plentifully represented, at least in the Territories, and for which there is no demand at living prices. It seems as if Western Canada is being made a dumping ground for all the scrub cayuses in Montana and Idaho, which have hitherto been sent to the canneries. If our cousins below the line wish to bring over well bred horses, a minimum duty on \$50 will not stand in the way and we will gladly welcome all such animals, but we have scrubs enough of our own in the hands of our Indians and, alas! many white men, that we are anxious to get rid of, without having our market glutted by just the same class of stock of American breeding.

Another matter complained of at the meeting in question was the bringing across the line of such horses as "settlers' effects," that is, entirely free of duty. Accommodating cowboys can always be secured, who will assume ownership of the maximum number of horses that can be entered free by actual settlers for half a day or a day, until the horses have passed the customs and are safely on this side of the line. By the aid of half a dozen such assistants a "settler" (only a horse dealer in disguise), can readily get a band of fifty or sixty horses entered free, and cases have occurred where these men have repeated their operations twice or oftener during the year, entering at different customs ports and under different names or initials.

A grievance undoubtedly exists and it behooves the proper authorities to look into the matter carefully, with a view to correcting it, or, at least, minimizing the trouble as much as possible. If the \$50 valuation cannot be conceded, probably some compromise could be arrived at which would be satisfactory to the breeders and government alike.

—The 24th of May is to be kept as a permanent holiday in Canada and called Victoria Day.

—A big steel plant is to be built at Sault Ste. Marie, on the Canadian side, that will employ 10,000 hands and be capitalized at \$50,000,000.

RESULTS OF BANK AMALGAMATION.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Completes the Purchase of the
Assets of the Bank of
British Columbia.

THE BANK'S CAPITAL NOW EIGHT MILLION
DOLLARS AND ASSETS OVER SIXTY-
THREE MILLIONS.

The negotiations for the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an announcement respecting which was made some months ago, have been carried to a successful conclusion. A thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia was made by the officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and this proving entirely satisfactory, the amalgamation was finally completed on the 2nd of January. A statement of the affairs of the Canadian Bank of Commerce after the amalgamation has now been issued, and discloses a very strong position. In point of Capital and Reserve the Bank now ranks Fourth among banking institutions on the Continent of America. It has 62 branches throughout Canada; five branches in the United States, namely, at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Skaguay (Alaska), and one in London, England; 68 establishments in all. The acquisition of the London office is an important step in the progress of the Bank. The Bank's transactions in sterling exchange in the United States and Canada each year amounts to many millions of pounds, and the ability to handle this business through the Bank's own London office will result in an important addition to the earning power of the Bank. In many other directions also the interests of the two Banks will be immensely benefited by the amalgamation.

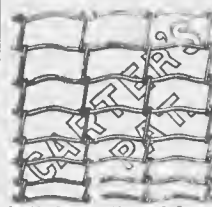
The following is a condensation of the statement issued by the Bank at the close of business on the 31st of March:—

ASSETS.

Cash, Gold Bullion, Bankers' Balances and Balance Due by London Office	\$ 7,345,421.04
Government, Municipal, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks . . .	10,308,780.64
	\$17,654,201.68
Loans and Discounts . . .	45,530,388.63
All Other Assets	1,509,074.61
	\$64,693,664.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$8,000,000.00
Reserve	2,000,000.00
	10,000,000.00
Circulation	5,588,438.00
Deposits	46,423,528.64
All Other	2,681,698.28
	\$64,693,664.92



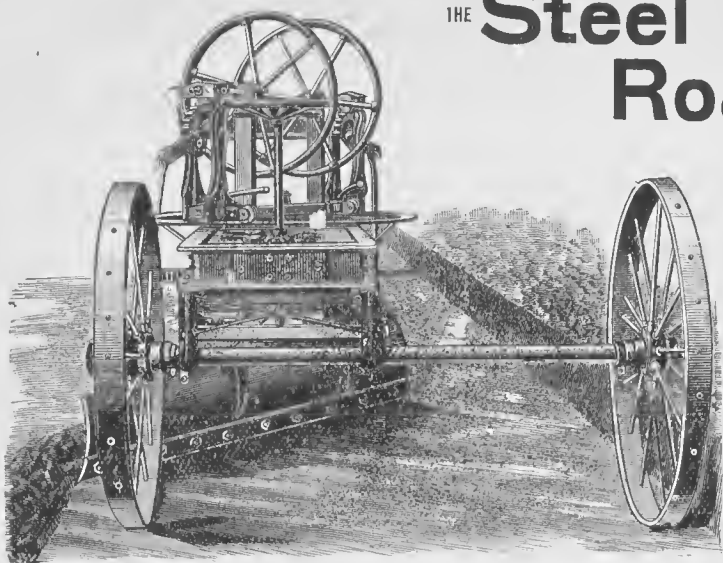
\$10 Will buy

CARTER'S Wire Fence Machine complete with reel, stretcher, splicer and staple puller. Machine makes all kinds of farm fences of any height or strength, using barbed, cable or coil steel wire. Some of my customers have built four miles of fence for their own use. Coil Steel Wire Nos. 9 and 12, \$4 per cwt. Ratchets 10c each. **FRED. SMITH, Brandon, Man.**

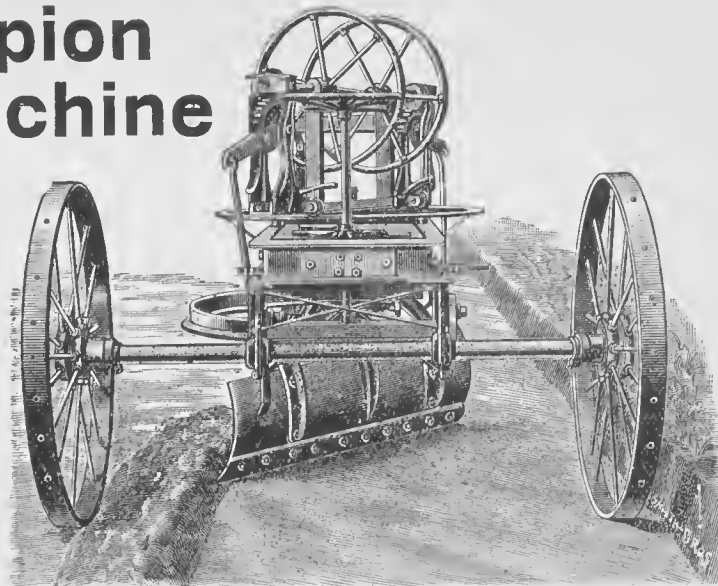
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The Nor-West Farmer.

THE Steel Champion Road Machine

The
Simplest
Strongest
and
Best.



Moving Earth to Road Centre.



Moving Earth on to Roadway.

The Steel Champion is the King of Road Graders—has no equal. Write for Catalogue.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.

RURAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

All the experience of the past, as well as the best light from present day experience goes to show that it is from the country bred section of the community, its strongest and soundest elements, physical and intellectual, have come in the past and must in the future continue to come. If that is so, then the next question is how to develop the future rustic so as to get the most value out of him to himself and the country he belongs to. So far, the tendency of the education given to the youth of Canada and the States has been to make them feel that a person educated as they have been is too good to be sent back to the farm and they should aspire to success in other fields. It would be unreasonable to suggest that the ambition of a farmer's son or daughter should be debarred from any other pursuit for which the aspirant possesses special aptitudes; but it is only a small proportion of such aspirants that can attain the fancy positions they aim at and for every one that gets to the front there are several who find out too late that their ambition has been misdirected and they would have been a good deal more happy and useful had they turned their talents into the old groove they took such pains to get out of.

For such the scheme of education now being followed at the Farm School of the State of Minnesota is the best ideal that has yet presented itself. We are glad to find that Denmark already so conspicuous for its happy combination of science and practice in the development of its dairy industry is making commendable efforts along the line of general education as well. It is not the glory got from a few bright particular stars that makes a country worthily conspicuous, but the general advancement of the bulk of its population. Denmark is like Western Canada pre-eminently an agricultural country and its prospects from general education very bright. In the Manchester Guardian, Professor James Long gives his explanation of the recent great success of Denmark in agriculture. The causes are two—peasant education and peasant proprietorship of land. There are peasant high schools (he does not tell us whether they are free or not) where girls are taught for four months in the summer and young men six months in the winter. The subjects are political economy, history, physics, agricultural science, and others. Ten thousand young men and women pass through these schools every year (the population of the entire country is something under two and a half millions) and return to the simple village and peasant life. Five-sixths of the laborers own their houses and a small piece of land

attached; every occupier keeps one cow or more, and every village has its cattle-breeding society. As regards the general distribution of the land, one-sixth of the entire landed area is in the hands of the laborers, or about the same area as is owned by the large proprietors and the large farmers, whereas the remaining two-thirds are the property of what may be faithfully described as the small freeholding farmer, corresponding to the quarter-section farmer of the new Northwest, who owns and farms his own land and by the help of his children is a greater power in the land than he has perhaps any idea of.

READING FOR THE FARMER.

At a recent meeting of the Indian Head Agricultural Society, President Miller advocated the formation of a local farmers' library in which the best works on agriculture could be collected and used for reference when farmers had a little time to spare for their perusal. Every little helps, and if the spare time of a week in winter is used in this way it will have been well spent. One or two farmers' institutes in Manitoba have collected a good assortment of books in this way. We should be glad if some one at Morris could spare time to tell us their local experience.

—Although it was only last year that the new Canadian canals, 14 feet deep, were thrown open, yet this action is already having its effect on western traffic. A company has been formed at Chicago to run steamers carrying farm produce and implements to Hamburg, Germany. The first steamer left Chicago for Hamburg on April 24th. The day is coming when there will be a heavy trade from lake ports across the Atlantic.

It will be recollected that the local Government of Manitoba had a test made of a dozen samples of oats from the Calgary and Edmonton district, which made a very unsatisfactory germination. This brought out the secretary of the Edmonton Board of Trade, who rebuked the wily dealers of Winnipeg for palming off as seed the oats sold them as feed. He also sent samples of the genuine article that Edmonton was prepared to offer as seed. These, too, have been tested and show in one case 53 good and 8 weak in 100 grains. The other lot made 64 good and 4 weak. A third sample from dealers, sent at the same time made 38 good and 8 weak. These results are better than would have come in a field test.

—The municipal council of North Norfolk recently decided by the casting vote of the reeve that a grant of \$15 should be made to Mrs. Alex. Hunt, who presented her husband with trip-lets recently. Such a welcome addition to the population deserves to be encouraged.

—Hon. W. S. Fielding, Dominion Minister of Finance, has announced that the Government intend introducing a bill providing for the establishment of a royal mint. It is likely to be established in Montreal.

—Russia is protecting her iron industries from foreign competition. Orders have been issued to all departments of the government to refuse foreign offers where those made by local works are not more than 15 per cent. higher.

—The British Government has decided to stop the use of foreign beef in its army rations after June 1st. This decision is not likely to have much effect in raising the price of the home grown article as the army rations take up only a fractional amount of the total requirements of the British market.

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of the prize list of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association for 1901. It is gotten up in its usual good form. This, their 20th Century Exhibition, is to be held in Brandon on July 23-26. With the new buildings that are to be erected and the excellent prizes offered their first exhibition of the new century should be a good one.

—General Samuel Pearson, a Boer officer, recently brought action against British officers to prevent the further shipment of mules to South Africa, on the ground that it was not lawful for a neutral nation to help a belligerent one. The case was dismissed by the U. S. circuit court because it had no jurisdiction in the matter. Sales can be made to any part of the world so long as the transactions are carried on by private citizens. General Pearson has since appealed to President McKinley.

—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, is having a new map prepared of the Province of Quebec, giving the physical features, forests, possible canoe trips, routes used by the early Jesuit missionaries, and by Champlain and other French explorers, Hudson's Bay posts, ancient Indian village sites, modern Indian reserves, regions of fish and game, and game preserves. One of the interesting features will be the indication on the map of the various waterfalls in which the Province of Quebec abounds, and

which are destined to be used in the future for the production of electricity.

—One of the oracles of the Scottish Farmer says that the Queen's prize heifer, Cicely, has gone "to the States." We sometimes get communications ourselves addressed to us "Winnipeg, Canada, United States of America." But as the writers are something like the Warwickshire plowman who emigrated to Lancashire, and was reported as having gone to "furrin' parts," we don't bother over the little blunders of untravelled correspondents. But we draw the line at the editorial page and want it to know that Canada covers a large spot on the map and is not in the United States.



Training

Is indispensable to athletic success. In training, much stress is laid upon diet; careful attention to the quantity and quality of the food eaten, with regularity of meals. That is the secret of strength for every man. No man can be stronger than his stomach. The careless and irregular eating, of business men, causes disease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. There can be no sound health until these diseases are cured.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the body to be built up into vigorous health by the assimilation of the nutrition extracted from food.

"I was taken with the grippe, which resulted in heart and stomach trouble," writes Mr. T. R. Candill, of Montland, Alleghany Co., N. C. "I was unable to do anything a good part of the time. I wrote to Dr. Pierce about my condition, having full confidence in his medicine. He advised me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I did. Before I had finished the second bottle I began to feel better. I have used nearly six bottles. I feel thankful to God for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I can highly recommend it to all persons as a good and safe medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

The Best Power for the Farm.

What is the best power for general farm-work is a question that many a farmer asks and we therefore welcome the following opinions on this wide subject from various sections of the country:—

A Comparison of Farm Powers—By S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

Now that there are so many harns going up in the country, the question confronts the owner, what power will I get? In the following article I will give the points in favor of and against the different powers.

The steam engine is not a suitable power for use in a harn. For safety it has to be in an isolated building and the power transmitted through rope or belt, and the engine house must be frost proof, or, if not, pipes will freeze and burst.

The sweep horse-power is liked by a good many, and if in a well sheltered place where it will not drift up with snow will give good satisfaction.

The tread power is not much used and if a man did not happen to be at the brake when the belt came off serious injury might be done to the horses.

The gasoline engine is a very handy power, but requires a good deal more mechanical skill than makers would have us believe. If the water jacket around the cylinder is allowed to run dry, even for a minute or two, it would ruin the cylinder and rings.

Lastly we come to the windmill, which I regard as the most suitable all round power for the farm. The reason why a good many windmills have failed to give satisfaction is that they are sold to farmers who got them up as best they could, generally with a plank mast which was not rigid enough. The result was that the mill broke, and gears cut. Most companies now send their own men to put up mills. Nearly all use a 10-inch square mast, which runs from the ground up so that there is very little strain on the harn. If advantage is taken of windy days a lot of work can be done very cheaply with a windmill.

The Tread Power—By Alex. McLay, Horse Hills, Alta.

The huck saw, grindstone, churn, cream separator, fanning mill and pump have driven many a boy from the farm who otherwise would have stayed and followed "the most honorable, most noble and healthy employment of man."

The manufacturer who puts some cheap, handy light power on the market to operate all the above mentioned articles will reap a rich reward and his name will be handed down to posterity. Many homes will be made brighter and life on the farm for the boys and girls will become a pleasure instead of a drudgery.

Many different powers have been invented to save labor on the farm, but I think the tread power has the advantage over all the others so far devised for simplicity of construction. It can be operated in a harn, or other shelter, so that rainy, cold or snowy days will not prevent the farmer from cutting feed, grinding, etc., just when he wants to. It requires no engineer, no fuel or water, and no boiler inspection. It has all the advantages of a steam engine without any danger of fire or explosion. It is ready for business as soon as the animals step on it. A horse or bull will furnish power for light work, and exercise will only do the bull more good than harm.

Gasoline engines seem to be coming more into favor still, but few use them in this section of the country, probably on account of gasoline being high in price. They seem to be especially adapted for running pumps, blowers, printing presses, ice cream freezers, grinding mills, coffee and spice mills, fanning mills, elevators, blacksmith and carpenter shops and for general farm use. They can be put in motion in a few seconds' time by anyone and require no engineer or fireman, there is no coal or ashes to handle, no boiler repairs and there are no explosions. If gasoline can be sold up here at a reasonable price the gasoline power ought to be cheaper than steam power.

Windmills are an uncertain power. When you want to use them many times there is no wind and are often liable to be blown down.

The steam engine is yet far from being perfect, as a large amount of power is lost on account of so much friction. It requires a licensed engineer to run it, the boiler has to be inspected regularly and fuel and water provided, all of which costs considerable money. Bad water soon destroys the flues and plates and if they are not kept properly clean an explosion is liable to occur. The steam engine at present costs more to run than any of the above powers designed for light work.

I would like very much to see some dis-

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. \$500,000

JOS. CORNELL, Sec. and Manager.

Many farmers who would not think of contracting to buy an implement or other article of merchandise until satisfied as to its quality, probable utility and price, have been contracting for Hail Insurance of uncertain quality and cost. Their disappointment leads to condemnation of Hail Insurance generally. Might as well condemn all bridges over a stream because one has proved unsafe. The insurance sold by this Company and its ability to pay losses in full are open to inspection, and prices are marked in plain figures.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE :
251 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

D. PRITCHARD, President.

H. S. Paerson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1382.

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for three months ending February 12th, 1901, \$1145.11.

Write for particulars. AGENTS WANTED.

cussion on this subject, as the best power for the farm is an important item.

The Gasoline Engine on the Farm—By J. P. Langrill, Jr., Steinbach, Man.

Those farmers who are looking for a small power which will combine lightness, cheapness, cheapness of operation, simplicity and safety, will find in a modern gasoline engine the article required. These engines are suitable for all purposes where a light power is wanted and require no experienced engineer and no fireman to run them. Compared with the steam engine, they are in every way preferable, their safety making it possible to use them in harns where it would be extremely dangerous to use a steam outfit. In nearly all the later models of gasoline engines there is no external flame about them, an electric spark igniting the charge, and this takes place inside of the iron walls of the cylinder, so that there is absolutely no danger of fire from this source. They have no boiler or flues to burn out and do not need a constant supply of water and wood or straw. In starting, it is not necessary to put on a fire an hour or so before the engine will run, as with steam. They are always ready to start, all that is required being to open the throttle valve and turn on the electric current, then give the flywheels a couple of turns and the engine will run without any more attention, except to keep it oiled. As it is heat that gives the power in both engines, it will be seen that the gasoline engine is much more economical, as there is no fuel burnt before the engine starts, and no waste of heat when it stops.

Water is required to keep the cylinder cool, but this circulates in a tank connected with the engine and needs only about a pailful per horse-power daily to make up loss by evaporation. The gasoline required will not exceed one gallon per horse-power for ten hours and will cost about 25 cents. Thus one horse-power will cost 25c. per day of ten hours, besides a trifle for lubricating oil.

They run all right in winter, but are a little harder to start than in warm weather, the lubricating oil on the piston becoming thick makes the flywheels harder to turn. After one or two impulses, however, the piston will become warm enough to move freely. The water must also be drained out in cold weather to prevent bursting the pipes and water jacket.

As to the safety of gasoline, it may be here said that it is dangerous only under certain well known conditions. In the liquid state it will not explode, and if a lighted match be applied to it, it will burn like coal oil. It is only when in the form of vapor and mixed with air that it will explode. In engine use it is always confined in a tight tank, and the mixing of air and vapor takes place in the engine itself, so there is practically no danger. With the same care as is required in the use of steam it is perfectly safe, and even a horse-power may become dangerous in careless hands.

To Prevent a Calf Sucking.

W. Bertram, Rounthwaite, Man.: "I enclose a pattern of a device for preventing a calf sucking a cow which is at once perfectly harmless and perfectly effective. It is a piece of wood (barrel stave preferable), 5in. by 5in., or thereabouts, fitted snugly, accord-



ing to the size of the animal's nose, hangs loosely and is no hindrance to its pasturing. A side pressure will force it into the nose and once in, in nine cases out of ten it will stay in as long as it is needed. With this device there is no danger of an offending cow being torn or scratched."

Flax Growing.

Subscriber, Hazel Cliffe, Assa.: "I am thinking of sowing some flax for my own use. What is the best time to sow and how, also the quantity required per acre and the best time to pull or cut taken from the appearance of the grain?"

Answer.—Go back to the March issue, page 176. For a small quantity, hand sowing is perhaps best. Flax is not pulled except when wanted for fibre. Cut it with a binder when the seed gets brown inside the husk.

Farmer, Portage la Prairie: "I have noticed that at different times you have advised sowing flax on well prepared land. Now my experience leads me to say, sow wheat on such land. It seldom pays to grow flax in large quantities in our vicinity. Enough to feed and a few bushels to sell my neighbor is all that it pays me to grow. Grown on good rich ground it gives a crop that will make you feel like cursing from the time you have begun cutting until you have paid for threshing, and by that time the rest of the family will have made up their minds that your patience is not more than an inch long. Grown on breaking it is not more than one-half as troublesome to cut because it is not so heavy a crop. Again, if you only grow a little flax the thrasher will generally run it through after finishing your other grain and you do not have to wait on his promise to return at the end of the season, which promise he sometimes appears to forget. You state on page 176 that land broken this spring will not do for flax, yet for a small crop I would prefer such land to any other in

an ordinary year if the sod is not too heavy. This is my experience on heavy clay land, and I give it so that some one else may not rush into flax growing and become as badly disgusted as I once was. Be sure and have some flax always on hand for feed, get it ground and feed it is the advice of one farmer to another."

Answer.—One one point we think "Farmer" is mistaken. This paper has never advised anyone to sow flax on summer-fallow, because in most cases flax so sown is likely to grow so rank that it may get frozen before it has time to ripen. If we were farming at Portage we would be apt to say amen to all that "Farmer" says, except perhaps the cuss words. But this is a big country and the man who asked that question is not on the Portage Plains. He is on a place where the sod is of extra toughness, and Angus Mackay, of Indian Head, who knows the country well, would back our advice. The Mennonites have as a rule grown a good half crop of flax on their new breaking, but it is doubtful if that has paid them any better than to backset for a good wheat crop. On good soil at Portage our ideal would be to grow it on good oat stubble, as just rich enough for a nice crop of flax.

Onion Setts.

G. F., Saskatoon, Sask.: "As I am a new settler here and consequently a stranger to many things, would you kindly let me know through your valuable paper how onion setts are produced?"

Answer.—The only ones worth handling are produced far south in the fall and stored all winter. Home grown

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setts run very much to seed. See "Onion Growing" in last issue for further advice.

Cement Flooring.

W. G. Hill, Sinaluta, Assa.: "Where can I get cement that will give satisfaction in a stable floor for horses, cattle and pigs and about what does it cost per square yard, also what is the best time of the year to put it in and the cost of doing it? Is the cement found in Manitoba of a good quality for that kind of use, and if so, can it be got yet and what would it cost laid down at Sinaluta?"

Answer.—The cement made at Arnold on the N. P. Railroad costs \$2.00 per barrel at the works and one barrel in skilled hands will lay 50 to 60 square feet of floor. Any time from now to October will do and the cost will be proportioned to the skill of the workman, as also will the quality of the work done. When you have figured up the size of the floor you can learn from your station agent the cost of freight on the quantity you need. Our back numbers are loaded up with the details of information on this subject and you should read these up. See advertisements in this issue.

Fakes and Feats at the Fairs.

A Glendale subscriber has been spending a few of his leisure hours looking over his last year's file, bound by the self-binder supplied at this office. He sends us the following comment on certain features of those fairs against which The Farmer has always felt bound to protest. It is well that directors should have the matter brought before them now that they are planning for another season's arrangement. The writer says: "I came across an article from the pen of someone having attended the fairs, denouncing these side shows. I think with the writer that the directors are making a big mistake in allowing these humbugs and fakes into the show grounds at all. They should not forget the object of the society is improvement of things in general along the lines indicated by the prize list. I hold that these side shows distract interest from the object in view. The directors are the teachers in our societies and to a great extent are they responsible for the interest that is taken in the products of the country, and more especially is this true with the young and rising generation. The old adage holds true, 'as the old cock crows the young one learns.' The boy that sees his father more interested in snakes winding and twisting themselves around a woman in a box than he is in the stock on exhibition, is not very likely to take an interest in the improvement of the stock on the farm. I look upon our shows as educators and it is for the directors to see to it that our boys and girls are educated along right and decent lines. This is a question which has two sides to it. It not only encourages and diverts the attention of both old and young from the right to the wrong but it encourages sharks and fakers to get money for which they do not give any value and in many cases what is infinitely worse than no value. It also encourages dangerous and risky feats, by a class of performers about whom the less we know the better. Some of those performances are on the edge of indecency and I think the directors are very much in the wrong who introduce them at all."

Loans and Insurance.

Insurer, Broadview, Assa.: "Please give me the address of any loan company doing business in the Territories that lends money on improved farm land; also the address of a reliable insurance company that insures against lightning and windstorm, besides fire."

Answer.—If you make enquiry in Broadview, there should be men ready to do business with you. Outsiders don't advance money till they have had the value of the security reported on by some one they can depend on. Both the North-West Fire Insurance

Co., 371 Main St., Winnipeg, and Manitoba Fire Assurance Co., Winnipeg, will insure you against lightning, windstorm, prairie fire, etc. See their advts. in this paper.

Preserving Fence Posts.

F. W. Godsal, Pincher Creek, Alta.: "In reply to W. Meadows' enquiry in The Farmer of March 20th, I would say that I have tried, and seen tried, many methods of preserving wooden fence posts, and I believe the best to be the preservative made by the Finch Wood Preservative and Paint Company, 34 Atlantic Ave., Toronto. This properly applied to the tamarack posts mentioned by your correspondent, will keep them sound for many years."

A Belgian method of preserving wood from decay consists in exhausting the air from its pores, and filling them with a melted mixture of two parts of gutta percha and one part of paraffin.

Crooked Legs in a Brood Mare—Wheat Cultivation Questions.

Old Subscriber, Roland: "1. I have a four-year-old roadster mare that I would like to breed. She is a fine mare and free traveller, but has always had crooked legs. Would that affect her offspring? 2. I have sowed 100 acres of wheat. Would you advise me to harrow it again as it comes up? I used the shoe drill."

Answer.—1. The offspring from such a mare is more than likely to have the same faults.

2. The seed may have been put in rather shallow, and your best course is to try a few acres with the lightest harrows you can get. That may uproot a few wheat plants, but the good it will do otherwise will more than balance the loss. A weeder made on purpose is likely to do less harm if you can get a trial of it. With the fine rains we have had there must be a very free germination of all weed growths, and to harrow just when those weeds are in the seed leaf will kill them, sure, if the weather is dry when the job is done. It is only by actual test that you can find out if the job will injure the wheat seriously. To harrow will not only kill the annual weeds but induce free stooling that will more than compensate the loss of a few plants torn up. Don't mind the wheat being broken down a little, it will soon rise. Tell us later on what you have done and its effect on the crop.

Scabby Seed Potatoes.

Scabby, Hamiota, Man.: "Last spring I received from the Experimental Farm fine clean skinned seed potatoes. On taking them up in the fall they were extremely scabby. 1. Can you give me the cause? 2. Will the product be scabby? 3. Is there any effective treatment for seed?"

Answer.—1. Perhaps you planted them in soil or manure that had been previously infected with the scab.

2. It is almost certain to be scabby unless treated with suitable antidotes.

3. Professor Bolley, of North Dakota, recommends the following treatment. It would do for a large lot of seed, but you can use the same proportion for a small lot: Dissolve an ounce of finely pulverized corrosive sublimate in a gallon of hot water and put it in a barrel along with six or seven gallons of cold water, mixing thoroughly. Wash the potatoes clean and put them into the solution for an hour and a half. Then run off the fluid, to be used on another lot of seed. This stuff is a deadly poison and if chickens or pigs get at those potatoes, it will do them up at short notice. A hole must be dug and all the liquid buried. It will corrode any metal vessel, but a tub and your own hands will not be injured by it if you wash them thoroughly. It is possible these potatoes had the germs of scab on them without you noticing it. But it is quite as likely the scab was in your own soil, lurking for years till it got its chance. Unless special care is taken in keeping that poisoned liquid where it can do no

harm it would be better to feed those potatoes to the pigs now.

Besides its dangerous character as a poison, corrosive sublimate is believed to be injurious to the eyes of the potatoes. The Vermont Experiment Station recommends formalin as not so difficult to dissolve and less hurtful to the potato. It does not affect a metal dish as does the sublimate. One pound of formalin dissolved in water is enough to soak 50 bushels of potatoes. They should be soaked for two hours in the solution.

To Preserve Linoleum.

Subscriber, Roland: "Can you tell me what to put on linoleum to preserve it and keep the pattern from wearing off?"

Answer.—Linoleum is made of linseed oil and cork. By rubbing it over when quite clean with warm linseed oil, you replace the oil taken out by exposure. When oiled keep off it till the oil is well dried in. This process, if successful, can be repeated once or twice a year.

Preserving Eggs.

Arthur C. Hawkins, Swan Lake, Man.: "For many years we have packed our winter supply of eggs in common salt and have yet to find a bad one in the lot. We take a box of the size required and put a layer of salt in. Every day all perfectly fresh eggs not required are placed in the salt small end down, leaving a small space round each egg; when one layer is complete cover with salt and put in another lot till box is full, then cover and put in the cellar. Care is taken that no two eggs touch one another. I have had eggs boiled and most palatable six months after they were packed."

Editorial Note.—We have known lots of cases in which the plan recommended by Mr. Hawkins, if carefully carried out, proved quite satisfactory. The main thing is to see that the eggs are quite fresh. Eggs not fertilized are always best and after the hatching season it is sound policy to close up or kill the males.

White Leghorns Sitting.

W. C. M., Plumas, Man.: "Will pure bred White Leghorns, either single or rose comb, sit and hatch their own eggs, or is it necessary to have hens of some other breed to do this work for them? If it is, what is the best breed to get, so as to keep a few for this work?"

Answer.—They are very poor setters and we would advise you to get ordinary hens to do that work for them. If you want pure bred fowl, get a few of one of the heavy breeds, as Cochins or Brahmas.

Right Way to Milk.

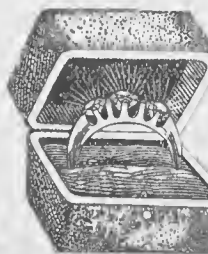
Subscriber, Elm Valley, Man.: "Will you please tell me through your valuable paper which is the right way to milk—with dry teats or to dampen them?"

Answer.—The best authorities recommend milking with dry teats after thoroughly brushing the udder.

Law's Veterinary Adviser.

T. O. P., Balcarres, Assa.: "Kindly advise me where I can procure Professor Law's Farmer's Veterinary Adviser."

Answer.—From this office. Price \$3.



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Government Approval of the Spramotor.

The following extracts will show how the Spramotor is regarded by some of the leading Government officials. They have purchased the Spramotor only after making elaborate and exhaustive tests. These facts should mean something to you. Profit by the experience of others:—

ONTARIO. This is to certify that at the contest of Spraying apparatus held at Grimsby, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Station of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., was awarded FIRST PLACE.

H. L. HUTT & M. PETIT, Judges. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto. I have great pleasure in stating that the Spramotor ordered from your Company has given entire satisfaction.

JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture. The London Spramotor combination is the only reliable pump I know for applying mechanical mixtures.

GEORGE E. FISHER, Chief Inspector, San Jose Scale Investigation.

Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. I used your Spramotor in my apple orchard of 1600 trees. It is easy to handle and perfect in action. I never had my orchard looking cleaner than at the end of last season.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Cattle Quarantine Station, Quebec. I have much pleasure to inform you that the outfit bought from you for disinfecting is giving us the greatest satisfaction.

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S., Inspector.

RUSSIA. I have the honor to apply to you for five Spramotor machines of the same size, No. 1-1, and one Spramotor Knapsack. I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, NIKOLAS KRUKOFF Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Russia.

Write a postal card with your address to THE SPRAMOTOR CO., LONDON, ONT.

And they will send you a complete treatise on Spraying and full particulars regarding their Spraying Machines.



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BULL-STRONG!

....PIG-TIGHT....

An Illinois farmer said that after harvest he had fully 200 bushels of loose oats on the ground that he could not secure any benefit from, because the fence around the field would not turn hogs. Figure the loss for yourself. He also said, all this would have been saved if he had used the Kitzelman Woven Wire Coiled Spring Fence, and the value would have gone a long way towards paying cost of the fence. With the Duplex Machine any farmer can make it himself at the actual cost of the wire. Catalogue free for the asking. C. C. DAVIS & CO. Box C-124 Freeman, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention this paper.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Sale of Goods.

B. K., Binscarth, Man.: "A bought a horse from B for a certain price. There was no witness to the bargain. A did not pay any money on the deal, nor remove the horse from B's premises, but promised to remove it in a few weeks. B sold the horse next day to C, and C paid for and took away the horse. 1. Could B legally sell the horse to C, and, if not, what proceedings should A take to recover the horse? 2. How can A prove that he bought the horse? 3. Would the law be applied with the same effect to anything else sold under similar circumstances? 4. What are the advantages to be gained by registering an agreement of sale of land?"

Answer — Before your questions 1, 2 and 3 can be answered, we should know what amount was agreed to be paid for the horse. 4. The security to the purchaser, of the seller disposing of the land to another in fraud.

Statute Labor.

Subscriber, Souris, Man.: "Is one legally bound by the Statute Labor Act, who owns no property and is not assessed, to perform statute labor duties?"

Answer — Only those assessed upon the assessment roll of a rural municipality, and not otherwise exempt by law, are liable to perform statute labor—but if you are a resident of a city, town or village, over the age of 21 and under 60, and not on the assessment roll, or whose taxes do not amount to \$2, you are liable to pay \$2 a year as poll tax.

Homestead Duties.

Subscriber, Cannington, Assa.: "Can a man do his homestead duties by residing three miles or over from the quarter section with his parents and following an occupation other than farming while other members of the family make the improvements?"

Answer — The following is a memo published by the Government governing your case. In addition we might add, that the principle underlying the law, is that a homesteader must be a farmer, and should perform the duties himself:

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Brands.

Inquirer: "A year ago last summer A bought a horse with a brand on. The following spring the horse strayed away. When A finds the horse in the fall a new registered brand is on him and the owner of the brand claims the horse, though he fails to give proof as to how he came into possession of the horse. 1. Can A get back the horse when reliable neighbors identify the animal as his? 2. Can the owner of the new brand be prosecuted for horse stealing? 3. When the owner of a registered brand disposes of a horse with his brand on, can purchaser vent the brand any time after, or must he get owner of the brand to vent it? 4. Can a farmer claim his horses, when astray without a brand, or does the law protect a horse dealer who runs horses in off the prairie and fixes his own brand upon them?"

Answer—1. Yes. 2. He can be, under the provisions of the Northwest Territories Ordinance. 3. It is the duty of the seller or transferor to vent the stock unless the transfer includes the brand with which such stock is marked. 4. The owner of stock has every protection under the ordinance.

Custody and Control of Infant.

Subscriber, Silver Creek, Man.: "Has a father any control over his daughter after she has reached the age of eighteen years? Can he keep her at home against her wish if she wishes to go out to service?"

Answer—As a general rule, a father has a legal right to control and direct the education and bringing up of his children until they attain the age of twenty-one years.

Fire.

P. B., Whitewood, Assa.: "Is the nearest neighbor, or other person, obliged to tell the owner when he sees buildings on fire?"

Answer—No. Not legally bound, but neighborly instinct should impel a neighbor to act.

Exemptions in Manitoba.

Subscriber, Dauphin: "1. Please give the Manitoba exemption law in full. 2. Is it lawful for a farmer to fence in a strip of the road allowance for the purpose of planting trees, and, if so, how much?"

Answer—1. Except as otherwise by any Act provided, the following property is exempt from seizure by execution: 3 horses, mules or oxen, 6 cows, 10 sheep, 10 pigs, 50 fowls, and food for the same during eleven months, provided that the word "horses" shall include colts and fillies, the word "oxen" and "cows" shall include steers and calves and heifers respectively; provided also, that the exemption as to horses over the age of four years, shall apply only in case they are used by the debtor in earning his living.

Tools, agricultural implements and necessities to the value of \$500; 160 acres or less, the home of the debtor, or which he cultivates in whole or in part; the house, stable, barns and fences, all necessary seeds or roots necessary for 80 acres. No article exempt where the purchase price of the said article is the subject of the judgment.

2. The municipality has jurisdiction over the highway, and it may be that permission may have been given by the council to fence in certain shade and ornamental trees, without this he has no legal right to fence any part of the highway.

Farm on Shares.

Subscriber, Manor, Assa.: "I rented a farm on shares from the administrator of the estate, the owner being dead. As there were no buildings on the place for the accommodation of my stock, I asked the administrator if he would allow me to build a stable and remove it when my time was up. He said yes. It is a log building resting on four stones. When my lease was up the land was out of the hands of the administrator and controlled by an agent, who knew I had built the stable. I have since rented the farm for two years. Can I remove the stable?"

Answer — If the administrator had power to lease, he naturally would have power to enter into the agreement with you such as you state. If the agent were the agent of the administrator, his acts were those of the administrator. If the agent were the agent of the purchaser from the administrator, the purchaser would purchase the farm subject to your equities. We see no reason from the information before us why you should not be entitled to remove the buildings.

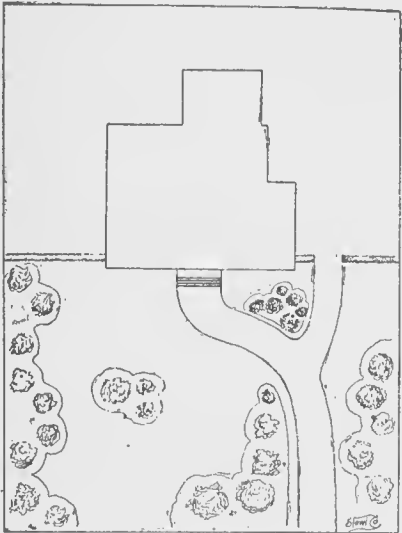


The Plot in Front of a Dwelling House.

A few days ago S. A. Bedford visited Winnipeg on the solicitation of the Horticultural Society to give a talk on the best way to lay out the plot in front of a city dwelling. What he had to say was equally good for a country dwelling, and we therefore reproduce here the substance of his address.

He assumed that the plot might be 75 feet wide and about 100 feet from the road to the rear line of the main building. The house with verandah may take 50 feet and thus leave 50 to be operated on by the landscape gardener. On general principles Mr. Bedford would object to having the footpath from the front door to the street a plain straight line. Stepping off the verandah he would have the path curve to the left till in line with the end of the house, from which a path would lead to the front gate, the two paths diverging a little way back from the gate, so that when approaching from the outside the walk toward the side door would be straight and not so broad as the main approach.

Mr. Bedford objects to any other formal walks in front of the house. The whole central space in front he



would lay down in grass. An irregular margin on each side of the lot he would devote to trees and shrubs with flowers, mostly perennial in front and next to the lawn. Looked at from the street the upper left hand corner of the plot would be planted in trees of free growing habit as a screen to the space at that end of the house. Coming nearer the street the trees along the fence line would be of less growthy habit. Between these larger growths and the lawn he would plant singly or in clumps, but with preference for the clump, ornamental shrubs, and from that to the grass perennial flowers set in an informal manner to cover the ground, but not to crowd each other. In the case of the clumps he would put together different varieties of the same species. Lilacs with lilacs, caraganas with caraganas and so on. The right hand side of the ground he would cover in the same style. In the lawn itself a flower plot would be laid out in conformity with the taste of the owner.

There is nothing really new in the programme thus sketched, but Mr. Bedford did well to bring it out. Such suggestions are of great value, especially to those whose opportunities for the study of ornamental work along this line have been very limited. It takes much more taste to work out such a programme than to stick down a row, say of maples, along each side of the lot, from the street to the house, but the beauty of the effect produced by Mr. Bedford's ideal is worth all the extra effort. We are now past the pi-

oneer stage and some of us can afford to have good farm houses. It adds greatly to the appearance of such a house to have its front lot in good taste. The sketch made by Mr. Bedford can be worked out on any scale, and therefore we give it here.

Coming down to details, Mr. Bedford began by recalling the enormous amount of wasted work and pitiful failures of the pioneer planters, failures still being repeated, just because of ignorance of the first conditions to successful tree planting. To dig holes in unbroken prairie, and then plant, is bound to be a failure even if a few straggling specimens do cling to life. A year or more of thorough cultivation preferably under root crops is the only way to fit the soil for planting. Natives are the most suitable trees, and of these maples easiest got and easiest grown. Looking back over that outline plan we may want in the left hand corner a screen of live fence, for which the maple does well. But to get it right it should be cut well back so as to get it thick at the bottom and this rule applies to all live fences. Begin with small plants, the smaller the better, and cut them back three or four times in one season to secure the proper thickness at the bottom. This cutting back should never be done later than July. No coarse tree should be near such live fences and the ground should be cultivated three feet on each side of them. Regular surface cultivation for several years is the grand essential to all successful planting. One or two elms come in well along with tree maples and the white birch is a very beautiful feature in such an arrangement, but it cannot be grown from seed like the other trees referred to. It must be taken from the bush as a young plant. The elms are easiest got the same way. The native spruce may also be used, but it needs special care to keep its roots from being dried or wounded in transplanting and the whole sod in which it grew should be taken with it. Never use any tree from a thicket. Take hardy growths from more open ground.

The Russian poplars, such as Boreolenski and Wobstii should always have a place here. Their beautiful green leaves stay on weeks later in the fall than do those of any other tree. Their lower branches should all be let alone, close trimming induces sun scald.

Of what may properly be called shrubs, the caraganas and Asiatic maple, honeysuckle, lilac, and spireas of all sorts, with one or two hardy roses, will furnish all the varieties needed for this particular purpose. High bush cranberry is a useful native.

In perennial flowers the peony, of which alone there are 200 varieties, larkspur and iris, offer endless varieties. Rudbeckia, or angel's breath, bell flower, dielytra, scarlet lychnis, rocket, etc., etc., can be used, according to the taste of the grower. As a rule these can all be easily propagated but should seldom, or never, be shifted.

For the central bed tulips are excellent and annuals of endless variety are available.

Plant a Garden.

It would be interesting to learn exactly what proportion of our 27,000 farmers in Manitoba enjoy that inexpensive luxury—a garden. We are afraid that if a careful estimate were made the percentage would be found to be distressingly small. Certainly there are some who give to gardening a place in the plans for their work, who systematically devote themselves to secure the attendant benefits and whose accomplishments in this line are a credit to themselves, but we think there are thousands of farm homes in this province where nothing in the shape of a garden exists. Should not a commencement be made this spring?

In laying out a garden do not make it so large that it can not properly be cared for, as a neglected patch becomes overrun with weeds and contracts a general disreputable appearance in a surprisingly short space of time. Have vegetables and fruit, if possible, in view of one of the windows

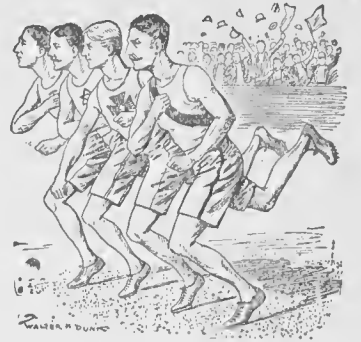
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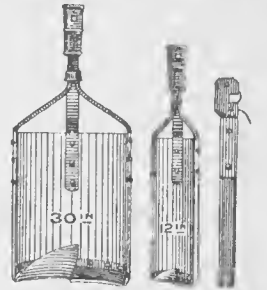
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PERFECTLY DRY

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When writing advertisers, quote The Farmer.

of the house. This is a great help in always keeping an eye on it and in preventing any clucking "biddy" and her enterprising family from gathering the first fruits before their time, or in watching against the inroads of any tramp bovine or grunter. Of course the garden should be well fenced and provided with a self-closing gate. Generally speaking, the fence should enclose the house, as it is certainly very unpleasant and untidy to have live stock tramping about the dooryard. If grounds are arranged so that plough and scuffer may be used, the work of keeping down weeds will be facilitated very much and there will be less likelihood of their ever getting the upper hand.

So many kinds of vegetables grow and do well in Manitoba that as a matter of dollars and cents it pays to have a goodly supply of turnips, carrots, heels, cabbage, onions, lettuce, radishes, celery, etc. Yet a higher value attaches to these things than their market worth. They embellish the bill of fare and are wholesome, cheap and appetizing. Vegetables take time, but in giving health, pleasure and profit they

"Pay us more than double
For all their cost and trouble."

Such staple small fruits as currants and gooseberries (also rhubarb), if selected with any knowledge at all as to hardiness, succeed so well that nobody can afford to do without them. It will pay to add raspberries and other kinds of fruit as soon as it is possible to care for them.

A small well shorn lawn of some thick, soft tame grass, with a flower bed or two and small ornamental hedges of Asiatic maple, artemisia, or the ordinary snowberry (found wild in very many places on the prairie) costs very little trouble or expense in laying out and maintaining and pays immense dividends in making home attractive and homelike.

Attention to all these small things is considered by many to be effeminate, unprofitable and undignified. They neglect them all and their farm homes are not suggestive of any comfort or attractiveness. They disregard the flowers and shrubs and plants with which the Creator has sprinkled the prairie, and which are always so helpful in making a real home. How much better to

"Thank God for the beautiful flowers
That blossom so sweet and so fair,
They garnish this strange life of ours
And brighten our paths everywhere."

Growing Rhubarb.

Rhubarb needs a deep rich soil, and it should be hoed often. In the spring when it sprouts, a trench dug around it and filled with dressing from the pig-yard is helpful to make it thrive. If one wants tall stalks, saw off the bottom of a barrel, and then place the barrel over the rhubarb; this will quicken its growth, owing to the fact that it will grow very much faster and taller trying to reach the sunlight. When getting the stalks for use, a knife should be used to cut them from the plant, for unless it gets a good start twisting or breaking the stalks is injurious to the rhubarb. The seed stalk should always be broken off, and not allowed to mature its seed. In the fall, after its leaves wither and die, it is very beneficial for the plant to put straw dressing of the same kind as before, around and upon it. The root dried is nearly as good as the Turkish rhubarb root for medicinal purposes; and the leaves are good for neuralgia, by bruising them, and then binding them on to the head, or wherever the pain may be.

Wisconsin has just had a bad forest fire, 1,000,000 feet of hemlock logs were burned at one place.

The Department of Agriculture of Ontario has made arrangements for growing sample lots of sugar beets at fourteen different points and will supply the seed.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

There will be a large exhibit of grass binder twine from Oskosh, Wis., at the Pan-American.

The Fairchild Co. report the city carriage trade as being very good, and the demand for pneumatic and cushion tired goods as being brisk.

The McCormick Harvester Co. recently sent a large shipment of their machines by boat via the Canadian canals to England and European ports.

Geo. F. Steele, one of the managers of the Deering Harvester Co., of Chicago, is on a visit to their western agents in Manitoba and the Territories.

An expert says that a pneumatic tire, properly constructed and put on the wheel should, with careful usage, run 12,000 miles on a road wagon before giving out.

A carriage builder who kept the records of 68 pneumatic vehicles for one year, found that only 54 tires were punctured. This is less than one puncture per year per carriage.

A test of North Dakota prison twine showed that it was 21 feet short of being 500 feet to the pound, and that the average strength of the twine was from 12 to 15 lbs. lower than it should be.

Kansas state penitentiary is selling binder twine to farmers at 8½c. per lb. in small lots and 8¼c. in lots of 10,000 lbs. or over. This is 2 cents higher than the Minnesota state prison is offering its twine at.

E. Hornibrook, of Hartney, who is employed as travelling agent for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., visited Winnipeg last week. Mr. Hornibrook reports seeding as well advanced in the southwestern part of the province.

A combine of the manufacturers of harvesting machinery has been talked about several times, but so far it has been blocked by one firm, reported to be the largest manufacturing firm in the world. More power to this firm.

In the ordinary steel tray wheelbarrow the tray is so shallow that mortar is apt to slop over. A Michigan firm is putting on the market a barrow with the steel tray more of the shape of a box, being 18½ inches deep in front and 9 inches deep at the handle end. It is meeting with great favor.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. are building, at the Minnesota Transfer, Minneapolis, a new warehouse 100x250 feet and four stories high. When completed it will be one of the largest storehouses in the west and will have a capacity of 600 carloads of machinery.

R. H. Potter, general agent in Manitoba for the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., of Chicago, makers of the Champion harvesting machines, paid a visit to Fargo last week, where he met some of the officers of the company. He says that the business outlook is very bright for the sale of their machines.

It is stated that about 75 per cent. of the Winnipeg orders for binder twine have been placed. The balance will likely wait until just before harvest, as supplies may be cheaper then than now, owing to Manitoba being the last section of the continent to do her harvesting and thus a last chance for the manufacturers to clear off surplus stock

at a reduced rate rather than carry it over another year.

The Fairchild Co. say that this spring's trade has been much better than they had counted upon. They received so many rush orders that they have had some difficulty in filling them as rapidly as they could have wished. During the last ten days they have placed in stock ten car loads of carriages, seven car loads of John Deere plows and several cars of Walkerville and Moline Wagons.

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



THE McCORMICK SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

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Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

We handle the widely-known McCORMICK ROLLER, The Rock Island Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc. Also Wagons, Feed Cutters, Grain Crushers. Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money. THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

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MOWER.

For over 60 years we
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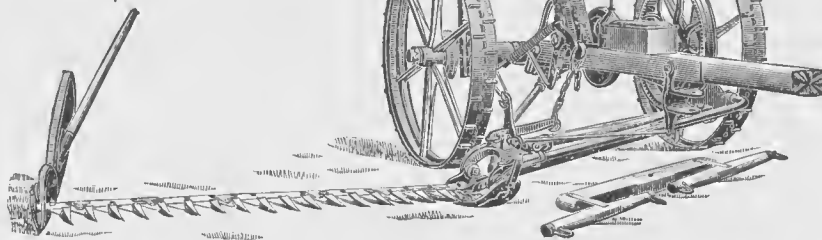
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To Canadian Farmers.

From a small beginning our Works have grown to be one of the largest in the Dominion.

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Of our machines at your nearest agency, and get prices. It will pay you.



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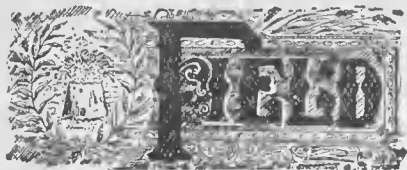
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TORONTO PREMIUM CO., Box 1106 Toronto, Canada.



Reform in Agricultural Fairs.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Fair Association was recently held in Toronto and there was a good attendance of members. The chief topic discussed was the abuse of the sideshow system. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, read a paper, in which he contended that the agricultural societies in Ontario were neglecting very important portions of their public duties and greatly overdoing others. The original intention, as declared in The Agricultural Societies Act, was to have these societies carry on educative and experimental work; to import seeds, plants, and animals; to award prizes for essays on agricultural subjects; to test any method of farming by arrangement with farmers in a locality, etc. All of this had been ignored, except the holding of the annual fair. These fairs had multiplied in some cases through local or personal jealousies until the whole question of fall fairs needed a thorough revision. In order to attract people to these rival shows all sorts of doubtful attractions were used, which not only made them non-educational, but positively injurious. "I say with all reverence, 'God help our boys and girls if they are to be educated by the jockeys, the jugglers and the females with short skirts, and the drove of common fakirs who are encouraged, and even hired, to attend some of our fall exhibitions, both great and small.' Gentlemen, it is time to call a halt."

He would combine the agricultural societies with the farmers' institutes. In

this way a great deal of useless machinery could be got rid of, and work would be done on some plan, the fairs could be held in circuits, and competent judges could be sent out as institute lecturers were now. Fairs could be amalgamated, and where a society thought they had hit upon a better way of spending money than by holding a fair, the government grant could be used for the other purpose. Where fairs were held they could be made educative, like the winter stock show at Guelph. As to whether the people would appreciate such a show, he pointed to the fact that 344 people attended the Guelph show in 1891, and 11,400 in 1900, while the lecture room was too small to hold those who desired to attend.

John Burns, of Whitby, read a paper on "Special Attractions at Exhibitions." Mr. Burns pictured the old-fashioned country fair in all its glory before it had been diverted from its wholesome and educative work by "speeding in the ring" and imported "attractions." Having argued the case for the agricultural fair, Mr. Burns pointed out that the attractions for the average fair now cost \$300 or \$400, and he contended that these attractions failed to bring out 1,200 or 1,600 extra people to the show. Therefore, the societies would not only be acting right morally, but would be making a clear financial gain by ceasing to pander to a depraved appetite by providing these attractions.

The paper aroused a spirited discussion, in which the lovers of speedy horseflesh as a leading feature of country fairs appeared to be decidedly in the minority. The other attractions had still fewer friends.

Exactly a century ago in the south of England a bushel of wheat brought fully \$6 a bushel. At Oxford, in the end of January, the price quoted was 25 shillings a bushel, 200 shilling a quarter.

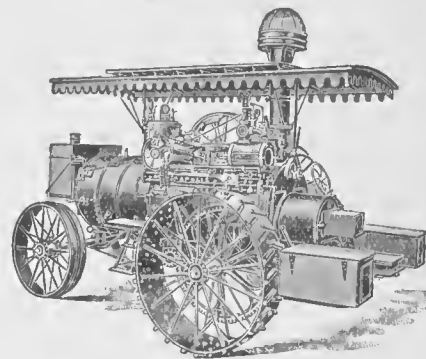
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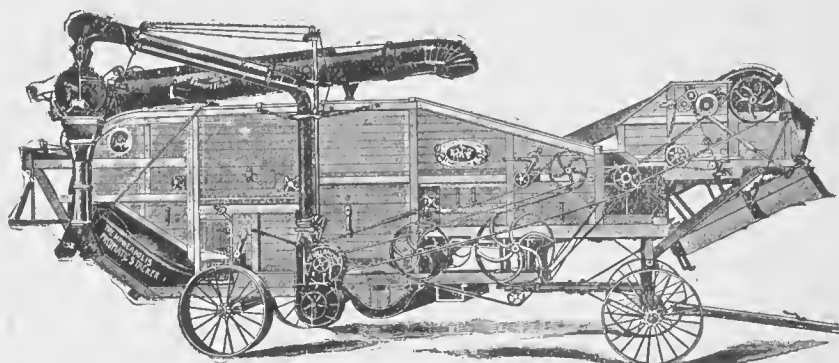
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THE BEST AND
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THE FASTEST THRESHER.



We build everything the Thresherman Needs.



WINNIPEG BRANCH WITH THE Cockshutt Plow Co. THOMAS RONEY, GENERAL AGENT.

Where a full line of Machines and Repairs is on hand at all times.

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The Best in Canada

Is quite a big word, but our new Stock Exchange Block is deserving of it. It is admitted to be the finest of its kind in the Dominion. Frontage 100 ft., all plate glass; two floors, 100 x 60 ft., all devoted to implements and bicycles. In addition, a solid brick stock depository, 64 x 40 ft., all under one roof. The implements we offer for sale are all lines made by the

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. ^{OF} CHICAGO.

J. I. Case Gang Plow

Dowagiac Drill

McLaughlin Carriages

Fish Bros. Wagon



Canton Clipper Gang

Fountain City Drill

Heney Buggies

Chatham Wagon

In Bicycles we sell the MASSEY-HARRIS and the GENDRON. Exchanging implements for live stock is a special feature of our business. We can sell a farmer anything he wants, and we buy anything he has to sell.

J. & E. BROWN, THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE,

Portage la Prairie.

Canada at the Pan American Exposition.

At many of the best and biggest fairs in the United States and Europe, Canada has had the opportunity to display her splendid agricultural resources, and the manufactured products of her woods, fields and factories. Those opportunities she has used with splendid effect, and will still continue to do so. But at the forthcoming Buffalo exhibition will be made perhaps the very finest display of the mineral resources of the Dominion ever collected at one place. Even well-informed Canadians are only imperfectly acquainted with the vast economic wealth that underlies the surface of our far-stretching Dominion. From the sea at Nova Scotia to the summit of the Rockies and from that down to the islands of the Pacific coast coal of every variety between lignite and the hardest anthracite is found in quantity sufficient for the needs of long centuries to come.

Gold is scattered quite as widely, and every year adds to our discoveries of deposits that can be mined in paying quantities. Silver from Slocan, and the northern shores of Lake Superior in considerable varieties of combination will be there.

Iron by the million tons is being worked every year, and there are countless millions more that have never been touched.

Copper, lead, nickel in all their varied combinations will be there in profusion, along with suitable illustrations of their valuable economic adaptations.

Very frequently the most valuable of these mineral combinations are found in districts almost valueless for agricultural purposes, and in this way there will be a continual interchange of the products of the mines for those of the food-producing sections, so maintaining a lively commercial development and close business relation between the widely-separated parts of this great Dominion.

Even after all these more conspicuous mineral stores have been taken account of there remain many more, each in its own way contributory to the national prosperity. Petroleum, mica, salt, gypsum, graphite and other less known minerals are scattered here and there in such a way as to diffuse in a striking manner the inducements to industrial and manufacturing activity.

Building and limestone, and almost every variety of rock suitable for building and ornament are scattered all over, while the materials for cement, pottery and other less conspicuous industries of the same character are not wanting. All of these with appropriate representations of their economic adaptations for use or ornament will be brought together at Buffalo this summer, thus affording not only to foreign visitors, but to delighted and surprised Canadians by the thousand a more adequate idea of our underground wealth and resources than was ever before possible.

John Gould, the father of the Sourisford settlement, has died at the age of 85 years.

It is reported that Gordon, Ironside & Fares will establish a cold storage plant at Sault Ste. Marie.

Successful agriculture no longer depends so much upon the farm as it used to do, but upon the farmer.

The Canadian Northern Railway Co. are reported to have signed the contract for a 1,500,000 elevator at Port Arthur.

The Massey-Harris Co. have decided to give \$1,000 in prizes at the Toronto, London and Ottawa exhibitions for live stock judging, competitions for collections of injurious insects and noxious weeds, photography of agricultural landscapes, for poultry raised by farmers' wives and daughters, for horsemanship as displayed by farmers' sons, for plans of farm buildings, and for collections of grain grown by the exhibitors. The object in giving these prizes is to encourage the boys and girls on the farm.

The Water Witch.

A noteworthy example of successful water-finding is given by the English Rural World. A country residence was in a bad way for want of water, and one well had been sunk 145 feet deep with no result. A professor of the hazel twig was sent for, and after a few tests told them they would find water a few yards from the deep well at 25 feet down. At 24½ feet the water showed strong, and before the well could be bricked round it was more than half-full of choice water.

Shoal Lake will hold its summer show on July 17th and 18th.

It is not the quantity of land one has but the way it is used and handled that determines the success.

While farming demands hard work and close attention, labor may be wasted if not properly applied.

This year's show of the Whitewood and Broadview Agricultural Society will be held at Broadview on Sept. 19th.

Lacombe will have two shows this year—a summer show on August 9th and one for the fall on October 18th.

A movement is on foot to secure a grist mill at Cartwright. Already \$2,500 has been subscribed.

It is reported that T. R. Todd, of Hillview, has had two horses poisoned by getting at wheat that was bluestoned for seed.

Kansas expects her wheat crop to be 25 per cent. heavier than ever before and is trying to get a cent a mile rate on the railroads for 10,000 hands to help take off the harvest in June.

The postmaster at Abernethy, Assa., has got \$100 and costs out of a wrathful man, who called him a "d—d mean post office thief." It is safest in such circumstances to do the swearing where nobody can hear it.

At Moose Jaw a hired man was fined \$5 and costs for refusing to keep his engagement. The servant got back at him with a suit for unpaid wages amounting to \$24.40, and was awarded the full amount sued for with costs. Even justice at that shop.

In a dispute over a threshing bill, Judge Wetmore decided, the other day at Carnduff, that a thresher who had done work without having first made an agreement as to rates was not on that account entitled to charge as he pleased. The charge must be a reasonable one. In this case he held that the charge was fair and decided for the pursuer.

In the northwestern provinces of India the wheat crop is much greater this year than the last, both in acreage and prospective yield. The Punjab, with close on 8,000,000 acres, estimates 23 per cent. over the past average. In the central provinces, with one-fourth of the total wheat area of India, the crop is much less promising, and Bombay is rather worse.

Prof. J. A. Grisdale, agriculturist of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, has recently issued a circular letter regarding the keeping of clover in a stave silo 9 feet in diameter and 22 feet high. The staves were only 2-inch plank and the silage had no other protection save the roof. The clover was cut early in the morning, while the dew was on, and filled into the silo. When opened in January the clover was found to have kept perfectly, the clover heads looking as though they had been cut only two or three days. There was no apparent effect from the frost and the ensilage was frozen only slightly around the wall. The ensilage was eaten with avidity by cattle, sheep and swine.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$80.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT

DEERING AT PARIS IN 1900.

The Famous Chicago Harvester Company Received More and Greater Honors Than Were Ever Before Accorded an American Exhibitor in the History of Expositions.

America may well feel proud of the interest which her citizens took in the Paris Exposition and the elaborate exhibitions which were prepared with consummate skill and displayed in a manner not excelled by any other country. Those of Harvesting Machinery in particular were most complete and interesting. The Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, America's foremost manufacturer of this line of goods, was accorded the position of honor, having contributed more to the advancement of the art of harvesting than any other manufacturer, living or dead, and with a greater array of important inventions to its credit than any other company in the world.

Visitors to the Exposition were prompt to accord the Deering exhibits supreme honors, and it only remained for official mandate to ratify the popular verdict, which was done in a manner as substantial as it was well-merited. Each one of the seven Deering exhibits secured the highest award in its class.

In addition to four high decorations, the Deering Harvester Company received twenty-five awards, or twenty-nine in all, as follows: Decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor, Decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Two Decorations of Officer of Merite Agricole, a Special Certificate of Honor, The Grand Prize, Six Gold Medals, Six Silver Medals and Eleven Bronze Medals, including Deering Collaborator Medals.

The Decoration of Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte when First Consul in 1802, and is only conferred in recognition of distinguished military or civil achievements. It is the highest distinction in the gift of the French Republic.

The Decoration of Merite Agricole is an honor of but slightly less importance, which is conferred upon those who have contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture.

An Official Certificate of Honor was accorded the Deering retrospective Exhibit, which showed the improvements in harvesting machinery during the past century, and excited the highest praise of the French Government Officials who had entrusted to the Deering Harvester Company the preparation of this most important exhibit. By special request this exhibit has been presented to the National Museum of Arts and Sciences at Paris, where it has become a permanent feature of that world-famed institution.

The Deering Twine Exhibit and Corn Harvester Exhibit, both of which received the highest awards, have by request of the French Government

been presented to the National Agricultural College of France.

There was no field trial, either official or otherwise, in connection with the Paris Exposition, but the most important foreign contest the past season was held under the auspices of the Russian Expert Commission at the Governmental Farm at Tomsk, Siberia, August 14th to 18th. All the leading American and European machines participated and were subjected to the most difficult tests by the Government Agriculturist. The Expert Commission awarded the Deering Harvester Company the Grand Silver Medal of the Minister of Agriculture and Domain, which was the highest award.

The Deering Harvester Works are the largest of their kind in the world, covering eighty-five acres and employing 9,000 people. They are equipped with modern automatic machines, many of which perform the labor of from five to fifteen hands.

This Company is also the largest manufacturer of Binder Twine in the world, having been first to produce single strand binder twine, such as is in general use to-day, making over a third of the product of the entire world. The output of its factory for a single day would tie a band around the earth at the equator, with several thousand miles to spare. The annual production would fill a freight train twenty miles long. Made into a mat two feet wide, it would reach across the American Continent from ocean to ocean.

Deering machines are known as Light Draft Deals, consisting of Binders, Mowers, Reapers, Corn Harvesters, Shredders and Rakes.

This Company exhibited at the Paris Exposition an Automobile Mower, which attracted much attention, and exhibitions were given with one of these machines in the vicinity of Paris throughout the season.

SCRUB PULLING

Having purchased the right of manufacturing the A. E. Brown (the patentee) Scrub Puller, we are prepared to supply these implements at reduced prices. They have been tested in all kinds of scrub from Edmonton to the eastern boundary of Manitoba, and have proved to be a great labor saver. A diagram of a simple power given free with each Scrubber, if desired.

Price of Scrubber, Ten Dollars, cash to accompany each order. Testimonials sent on application. Correspondence solicited.

McRAE & FLEWWELLING,
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EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A RECIPE.

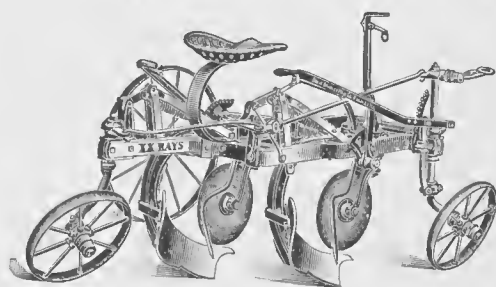
How to mix poison so that gophers will eat it greedily at all times during the season. This is simple and sure. Send 25 cents, postal note or silver to the

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SULKIES and GANGS

U-Bar & Disc Harrows
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PLOWMAKERS FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

These plows are celebrated for the extreme hardness of the wearing parts and freedom from soft spots. They turn the ground nicely and are light draft. Call and get circulars describing the patented stop, lifting spring, spring clevis, and other points of superiority.

ALEX. C. McRAE, Agent at **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Sugar Beets.

By Joseph Charles, Oakland, Man.

The two great products of Manitoba are wheat and meat. I think that sugar will one day be a good third to these two. I have been farming and gardening for 25 years in Manitoba, before that my life was spent on an Ontario farm and from experience I venture to say there is no country in the world better fitted for growing sugar beets, than right here in Manitoba. I have raised all kinds of beets and mangels both here and in Ontario and find they can be raised with less trouble here than in the east. The soil, as a rule, is more suitable and the climate quite as good. We have far fewer rainy, sunless days, which conditions favor extra sweetness and have less tendency to produce leaves instead of roots. But even the leaves have value for every kind of cattle and pigs eat them greedily and if gathered and mixed with straw they are greedily eaten by them in the dry fall.

In growing them I used to drill up with the plow and sow on the top of the drill, but here I find flat cultivation best for all kinds of roots. I find beets easier kept over the winter than most other kind of roots, and fowls, as well as other stock, relish them greatly. They stand quite a severe frost. I have grown many varieties of beets and also frequently raised my own seed. I find it a good thing to scatter a few seeds in odd corners, where they grow freely, and they also do well if a few are sown in summer fallow. The cattle come to eat them, and besides killing weeds, they tramp down the soil to make it firm as a seed-bed for wheat.

Some day in the future I have no doubt that we shall not only grow them for household use and for stock, but as their quality becomes better known we may have beet sugar factories here.

Home Grown Foul Seeds.

A good deal has been said and well said about the importance of looking out for foul seeds in the seeds farmers are this year forced to buy. But it is not so rare as some people think to have a large seeding of noxious and other weeds left on our land by our own want of thought. We must feed oats to our working horses, but as those oats are only meant for home use it is thought waste of labor to put them through the fanners, and so they are fed just as they are, with the result that no end of undigested seeds are left in the droppings of the horses employed in working the land. That the most of these seeds will pass through the horses to which they are fed without having their germinating qualities injured is quite certain. Some superficial observers will dispute this, but it is true all the same, and in this way myriads of bad seeds are scattered over most of our farms. If they are dropped in the bottom of the plow furrow they will only show when brought to the surface, it may be years after, but show they will sooner or later, and the very men who sowed them will wonder where they came from.

The only way in which this risk of spreading foul seeds in the feed consumed by horses and other farm animals can be overcome is to clean it well through the fanners and scald the seeds before feeding them. Scalded oats are as good, or better, than dry oats as horse feed and if the foul seeds in them are good feed, which is often the case, it will pay in the long run to scald every bite of feed given. The swelling caused by scalding is a great help to digestion as well.

Edmonton's Big Summer Exhibition.

Edmonton will hold a summer fair on July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, that will surpass anything heretofore held in Northern Alberta. No effort will be spared to make this year's show of great interest and practical value to all delegates and intending settlers who desire to see in a short space of time the richness of the resources of Northern Alberta. The association has a beautiful park consisting of some 13 acres, situated right in the heart of Edmonton and lying along the Saskatchewan River, where an inexhaustible supply of water can be obtained at all times by stock exhibitors. One of the chief objects in holding a summer fair is to show to the world at large exactly what Alberta can do in produce, grasses, grain and stock by the month of July, and the exhibits in these lines will be strong and numerous. All communications will be cheerfully answered by the secretary, Arthur G. Harris-on, Edmonton, Alta.

—A Danish butter maker claims to have discovered a new preparation which can be used as a preservative for butter, meats, and all kinds of perishable merchandise. It is claimed that it is not injurious to health like so many of the so-called preservatives.

Remarkable Success

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

A large and constantly increasing majority of the American people are catarrh sufferers. This is not entirely the result of our changeable climate, but because modern investigation has clearly proven that many diseases, known by other names, are really catarrh. Formerly the name catarrh was applied almost exclusively to the common nasal catarrh, but the throat, stomach, liver bladder, kidneys and intestines are subject to catarrhal diseases as well as the nasal passages.

In fact, wherever there is a mucous membrane there is a feeding ground for catarrh.

The usual remedies, inhalers, sprays, douches or powders, have been practically failures, as far as anything more than temporary relief was concerned, because they simply dry up the mucous secretions, without having the remotest effect upon the blood and liver, which are the real sources of catarrhal diseases.

It has been known for some years that the radical cure of catarrh could never come from local applications, but from an internal remedy, acting on the blood and expelling the catarrhal poison from the system.

A new internal preparation which has been on the market only a short time, has met with remarkable success as a genuine, radical cure for catarrh.

It may be found in any drug store, sold under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, large pleasant tasting lozenges, composed principally of antiseptic ingredients, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, Sanguinaria, Hydrastin and similar catarrh specifics.

Dr. Ainslee in speaking of the new catarrh cure says: "I have tried the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, upon thirty or forty patients with remarkably satisfactory results. They clear the head and throat more effectually and lastingly than any douche or inhaler that I have ever seen, and although they are what is called a patent medicine and sold by druggists, I do not hesitate to recommend them as I know them to be free from cocaine and opiates, and that even a child may use them with entire safety."

Any sufferer from nasal catarrh, throat or bronchial trouble, catarrh of the stomach, liver or bladder, will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets remarkably effective, pleasant and convenient, and your druggist will tell you they are absolutely free from any injurious drug.

CHOICE WHEAT LANDS

IN MANITOBA FOR SALE.

Sec.	Tp.	Rg.	Acres.	
NE 1/4	17	10	19	640 Two miles from Brandon, part under cultivation.
	27	14	23	160 This and the next 5 sections are near Hamiota,
	13	14	23	640 Chumali, Oak River and Arden in a full agricul-
	30	14	22	640 tural district, well settled. Hamiota has 7
	25	14	24	640 elevators, 2 banks, schools, churches and an ac-
	31	14	24	640 tive population. These lands were selected 20 years
	17	15	24	640 ago and are choice lands for farming purposes.
SE 1/4	3	17	26	160 Near Birtle, fine land.
SW 1/4	25	16	26	160 Near Birtle, fine land.
NE 1/4	3	17	28	160 Opposite Ellice, in the Assiniboine.

Terms very reasonable. Write to

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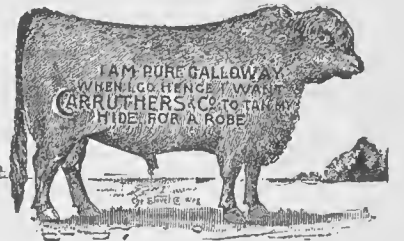
OH! What a Snap!

TO GET A COW OR HORSE HIDE TANNED as we tan them. Our circular tells you all about it. Hides tanned by us are both **Moth** and **Water proof**, and will not harden under any circumstances. Send us your address, and we will forward by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide.

IF YOU HAVE HIDES TO SELL, DON'T GIVE THEM AWAY. Send them to us. We pay the top cash price. We can tan the hide of anything—from an ELEPHANT to a FLEA. Hides sent in to be tanned should be put into old bags if possible, so as to protect the hair. Everything shipped to us should be securely tagged with the owner's name on the tag, also his post office address.

WE MAKE COATS, ROBES and GAUNTLETS that have no equal.

Get acquainted with us—you'll find us all right.



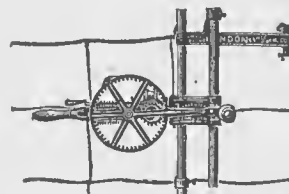
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FENCE YOUR FARM THIS SPRING

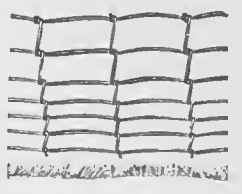
IT WON'T PAY TO DO WITHOUT.



Think of the trouble and crops it saves. It pays immensely to keep stock, and the

"London" Coil Spring Fence

will hold anything. You can have it horse high, bull strong and pig tight. Spring is here, don't delay.



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MANUFACTURERS THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS WIRE AND SUPPLIES.

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Knowledge is Power.

The power of knowledge is manifest in the man or woman who insists on decorating their homes with the permanent coating, CHURCH'S

ALABASTINE

ALABASTINE is SANITARY to the highest degree. Danger lurks in kalsomines, which decay, and in wall paper, with its poisonous matter and mouldy paste. ALABASTINE does not peel or scale. Any number of coats can be applied to a wall from time to time as is necessary to renew.

ALABASTINE hardens with age. If offered a substitute, or something "just as good" bear in mind that substitution is suspicious, and that a substitute always carries the earmarks of a swindle.

To any person who will write us, mentioning this paper, we will send a 45-page book giving instructions how to use Alabastine.

Paint dealers from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean sell ALABASTINE. ANYONE CAN BRUSH IT ON—NO ONE CAN RUB IT OFF. Made in 20 beautiful tints and white.

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THE ALABASTINE CO., LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.



Mr. Ferguson's Farm Buildings and part of his Stock.



The Mekiwin District.

Written for The Nor'-West Farmer, by
Rev. A. H. Cameron, Brandon.

In February, having a few days to spend in Mekiwin, I determined to use my pen and the camera to take notes and photos for the benefit of the readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. In this way I will endeavor to make my letter an object lesson that may help some poor struggling farmer by inspiring him with fresh hope and courage and



The New Presbyterian Church, Mekiwin.

enable him to pull with a little more vim against all the opposing currents of his circumstances.

Mekiwin is a few miles south-west of Keyes, on the North-Western branch of the C. P. R. The soil is very productive and the district is exceptionally well adapted for mixed farming. The White Mud River is not what its name would indicate, but is a pretty stream of good, clear spring water, and with many a quick turn it meanders in a south-easterly direction, adding much to the beauty and value of the district. The bottom land on both banks of the river is covered with wide branching trees, giving the farmers' stock protection from the hot



James J. Stewart's Stock and part of his Buildings.

suns of summer and the cold winds of winter.

Here in 1871 Wm. Ferguson and later Messrs. Milne, Stewart, McGregor, Gray and other adventurers located their homesteads. These men came from Ontario to Manitoba over the Dawson road or by the way of the United States. They experienced many hardships on the trails and more than one of them arrived here with barely sufficient, even with what they could earn, to carry them through the season. The long months spent by some of them with their families at High Bluff was a severe test of their pluck. There measles made a general attack on them and at one time there were 35 of their party under Dr. Haggerty's care. The house they occupied was divided by blanket partitions into wards and the few who escaped this disease made excellent nurses. All the patients with the exception of one recovered.

These men after settling on their homesteads at Mekiwin, were not tempted, by false promises of the early construction of a railroad through the district, to begin their work in the settlement by giving their whole attention to the raising of wheat, but instead went in for mixed farming. On this account when the politician's promises of early railway accommodation were broken, and dry seasons, or hail storms in the province destroyed the rich fields of grain, they were in a better position than many other settlers to meet the attacks of such unfavorable seasons. However, for several years they had to face the hardships of pioneer life, but these were overcome by their brave hearts and willing hands and now they are enjoying the reward of their labor, for their herds of cattle and horses cover all the available pasture lands of the prairie, their granaries are large and filled, and their homes are comfortable.

The first man to settle in Mekiwin was Wm. Ferguson. He built his first house on the open prairie and his nearest neighbor at that time was many miles distant. This house was destroyed by fire and another log building was at once erected, not in the same place, but nearer the river. Mr. Ferguson has now 480 acres in his ranch, good farm buildings and a fine herd of cattle and horses. His eldest son is equally well provided for on a

half section not far from the old homestead.

James J. Stewart is also located on the right bank of the White Mud River. He has extensive and wisely arranged buildings for his cattle and horses and a most convenient granary. His herd of 100 head of cattle are protected from the cold, and the young stock, although only fed on straw, are clean and healthy looking. The granary has a capacity of 3,500 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of lighter grain. To his homestead and pre-emption Mr. Stewart has added another half section on which he has wide fields ready for the seed.

James Milne entered for his homestead in 1878 and is certainly striking evidence of what may be accomplished in a few years in this country by a man of brain, muscle, energy and good principles. His large herd of cattle, as well as his highly prized horses, are carefully looked after, his farming implements and machinery are protected from rain and sun and his half section of land, covered with scrub in 1878, is now part of 1,000 acres held by him. A large proportion of this land is under cultivation and there is no mortgage on any part of it.

The McGregors Bros. have several fine farms. "The Manitoba boom" made its baneful influences felt by them, and for a time they had, like many of our very best business men, to contend at great disadvantage against its aftermath and other seri-



James Milne's Stock Yard.

ous losses. However, their Scotch grit and perseverance carried them through all the entanglements of these western plagues, and now they are of the number of our most successful farmers. The McGregors and the Milnes have always taken a special and healthy interest in municipal affairs and Mekiwin has gained by their efforts.

Hugh Gray is another highly respected pioneer. His log house of the early days has given place to a good frame building. He has now a comfortable home and is on the royal road to prosperity.

To win, the best men must be willing and ready to give. "Give and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over." The majority of the people in Mekiwin are adherents of the Presbyterian Church, and with a clear conscience they can say that their church built last year at a cost of \$3,000 is among the best in any country district in this province. May the precious aroma of love fill this fine church and its influence be felt in every home in the district.

There are many fine houses, frame and brick, convenient granaries, and large barns, with well tilled sections owned by other farmers in Mekiwin. However, in this letter I confine my notes to a few representative pioneers. These men can now in their cosy homes review the events of their life on the prairie and recall with pleasure many interesting adventures of the early settlement.

The successful work of these old settlers under most unfavorable cir-

CANCERS AND TUMORS

Malignant growths can be removed by our new constitutional remedy. No paste, plaster or operation required. A simple home treatment. Send two stamps to STORT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars.

cumstances should encourage other farmers to persevere. If a man wants rich soil and a climate to produce No. 1 hard wheat, it is found in Manitoba, and if he wants a good opportunity to invest brain, muscle and money, Manitoba can supply it; but if he is lacking in brains, may heaven have mercy on him—without common sense a man cannot succeed even in the wheat garden of the world.

A Manitoba farmer should read and study The Nor'-West Farmer. I do not know of any other agricultural paper better adapted to the requirements of this land of bright promises. Providence rewards the farmer who, using the best means he has within his reach, does his work faithfully and well. No farmer can read and digest the articles that are published from time to time in this magazine without being made stronger, wiser and better qualified to do his work well. May the sun of prosperity continue to shine on The Nor'-West Farmer and on our wonderful province.

Buildings for the Farm.

The Department of Agriculture of the U. S. has issued a "Farmers' Bulletin" (No. 126), which contains a large amount of valuable information for farmers who contemplate building dwellings or barns on their farms. Besides general hints as to selection of sites, arrangement of plans and details, bills of quantities of the material required are supplied for the different buildings shown, by means of which a handy man could become his own architect and builder. For farmers here who contemplate building this bulletin is a safe guide, and for a few cents any Canadian could get it from the Department at Washington. Farmers in the States will get it free.

The Manitoba Union Mining Co. will start their steamer "Petrel" on Lake Winnipeg as soon as the lake is free from ice. They intend making the round trip twice a week. They hope to be in a position to ship their hard wall plaster and plaster of Paris at an early date.

The De Laval Separator Co. have sold since January 1st, 1901, 450 separators from their Winnipeg branch and report that the outlook for the cream separator business for the rest of the season was never better. Their Canadian factory at Montreal, as well as the American one at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., is being run overtime, and notwithstanding this, they are unable to supply the demand.

Cultivation for a Wheat Crop.

BREAKING AND BACKSETTING.

Among our readers may be many who are starting on the virgin prairie as homesteaders. For them, so far as wheat growing is concerned, there is but one sure course. Assuming that the land to be broken is of the right sort and covered with a mixture of native perennial weeds and grasses, breaking as shallow and neatly done as possible, should be begun early in May and carried on till the end of June, in some cases a fortnight longer. To roll this breaking close behind the plow is a wise course. Fall breaking is a mistake. The horses had better go idle. It is better economy that hay cutting should begin as soon as breaking is stopped. Toward the end of August or early in September the earliest breaking should be fit for backsetting, and that should go, say, an inch and a half deeper than the land that was broken. It is not necessary here to try to explain why this is best. Wide experience has settled the matter. A disc harrow used angling across, then along the plowing, will put the land in perfect condition for next year's seeding. Some land may need more work than others on account of the nature of the sod. Sow on this rather more than a bushel and a half of good sound seed, and your share in the production of a good clean crop of wheat is about done. There are no short cuts to

first year onward to keep all the moisture possible in the soil by means of the harrow following close behind the plow, fall plowing will prove all right, but if carelessly done the cropping value of the land will be permanently lowered. By going an inch deeper each year paying crops of wheat may, on land of fair average quality, be got for four or five years in succession, but if the land was badly broken and dry chunks of sod left all over, or poor fall plowing was done, the most satisfactory way to retrieve such blunders is to summer fallow. Even with good cultivation a change to oats or barley must come in, but a year's rest under fallow must come in also.

SUMMER FALLOWING.

In summer fallowing as with all other forms of cultivation, there are bad and good and better ways of doing the work. By skilful work we accomplish three things at once. 1. We reduce the soil to a fine mould, which will hold much moisture stored up for the benefit of next year's crop. 2. We kill off, by inducing free germination, a large proportion of the foul seeds which have accumulated in the soil during previous years of continuous grain cropping. 3. By the continuous work done on the surface we ensure a compact seed bed, the best of all seed beds for wheat. Bacterial action is also contributing its full share toward the fertilization of the soil. The crops that follow well done summer fallowing are the



Residence of P. St. C. McGregor.

See page 274.

will be dealt with later, when weeds are the special topic for discussion. Never forget that the harrow is the cheapest agent for destroying annual weeds while at the same time helping to put the soil into the best possible condition otherwise. Never let yourself be persuaded to plow the land so treated later on in the fall. One plowing and no more is in nearly every case the proper treatment.

Some people will say that a shallow plowing in May and a deep one in July is best, because for one thing it will kill more weeds. This is a grave mistake. Shallow cultivation early in May and deep plowing early in June may be all right if the subsequent work is wisely done. If the land has got too firm from surface harrowing, the proper course is to disc next spring just ahead of the seed drill and roll it the same day.

To plow deep in spring, do good work on the surface and then turn all that over later in the year is a very big blunder. It leaves the land too loose for wheat and brings to the surface foul seeds that would have done no harm if let alone, besides losing part of the moisture that was saved by the earlier plowing. Occasional years will come when this folly of plowing too often will do less harm than in others, but for light soils this practice is always wrong. At rare intervals heavy clay land may be made rather too compact by continuous surface cultivation, but men who know their business can easily avoid that. Rank straw growth, late ripening and a poor grade of wheat are the almost certain consequences of double plowing.

SEED AND SEEDING.

In a country where wheat is the principle money crop and every farmer directly interested in growing it of the very best quality, it would seem at first sight superfluous to say much about seed and seeding. But costly failures and disappointments have shown very clearly that a good many men who cannot well be classed as tenderfoots, are either very ignorant or very thoughtless. Every now and then we hear of a crop failure, clearly traceable to the use of bad seed, and bad cases of smut on the farms of men who were quite sure there was no need of taking that bother with their

seed. This very spring there is considerable risk of poor seed being used, though costly experience in the past has made most of us pretty wary. The Experiment Station at Ottawa tests all kinds of seed, and the farmer in the remotest corner of Canada can have every kind of seed tested by a reliable man, and without a cent of cost either for the postage of the sample or the letter he may send along with it. This offer is advertised every year in every paper, yet there may be some so indifferent that they will sow doubtful seed rather than take the pains to clean up a sample and send it to Ottawa. Partial heating of otherwise fair seed is not noticed and when such stuff is sown less than a half crop is the sure result and the sufferer blames the bluestone or something else—never his own carelessness.

The best of all seed is that which has been grown on new and sound land and well saved. Wheat from old wornout land has not the same vitality even though the sample may look as good. About the worst that can be got is the kind that has been grown on heavily manured land for the purpose of making a striking record.

Frosted seed, if otherwise good, is much safer than stuff that has been badly harvested or badly stored. But there is little or no frosted seed this year on offer, and therefore this point may be skipped. There is one important point always to be kept in view when inferior seed comes to be used because nothing better is obtainable. In the short spring season farmers are tempted to sow earlier than they otherwise would, because they have a lot of work in sight. If the seed used is first-rate quality, it may not be much the worse of lying in cold ground for a week or ten days. But if it is inferior it should never be sown till the ground has got well warmed by the sun and there is a good prospect of its getting well above ground in a few days after it is sown. To sow a poor quality of seed too deep or too early or too thin is to invite certain ruin to the crop that is wanted from it. In one case which occurred at the bottom of range 17, near St. John, Dakota, 10 acres of wheat were sown in 1885 on the last day of February. Of this seven acres were plowed up and resown on April 16, making a



McGregor Bros. Premises.

See page 274

heaven and the man who advises you to prepare your land in some easier way than this, has either seen very little skilled wheat growing or has seen it to very little purpose.

It is very likely that among that first wheat crop will be found some rather vigorous specimens of native annual weeds. To allow such plants to ripen because they are not numerous or because you have not time for pulling weeds is a big mistake. One such plant will bear 20,000 seeds if let alone, or about half a million foul seeds to the acre. To hand pull all weeds in the first year's crop is sound economy.

In Alberta the prairie sod is of a different nature and owing to more moisture rots readily when broken deeply, and therefore breaking and backsetting is not followed to the same extent as in the drier districts of Assiniboia and Manitoba.

FALL PLOWING.

If you plow this stubble in the fall, as is usually done, you will embalm the majority of those foul seeds, where they will lie safe and sound till the next time that land is turned over. All plowing done in the fall should be well harrowed down, so as to keep in all the moisture possible and at the same time provide a fine, well compacted mould in which to sow another crop of wheat. New land that will not grow two crops of wheat in succession is not of much account. But if the first year's fall plowing is done in an easy careless way and the drouth allowed to get into it a big step in the wrong direction has been taken, and the mischief so done can never be fully remedied. If pains are taken from the

surest guarantee that it is a prudent and profitable thing to summerfallow. Some people find it pays them to summerfallow every third year.

HOW TO SUMMER FALLOW.

It is now pretty well settled that this work should be started as soon as spring seeding is over. There will most likely be on the ground a fair sprinkling of foul seeds from the weeds in last year's grain crop. Some form of cultivation that will encourage nearly all those seeds to germinate in May is the first thing to be thought of. To bury last year's foul seeds without first doing everything possible to germinate them is very bad farming. Land spring plowed for any kind of grain crop should not be deeply plowed. But for fallow the plow should always be sent an inch deeper than ever before. In our dry climate it is of the utmost importance that pains shall be taken to save every drop of the moisture already in the land. The surest way to accomplish this is to keep the harrow following close behind the plow. Two rounds of the harrow at this stage are better than one. The first effect of this will be to encourage the germination of all foul seeds that have been turned up by the plow. Whenever those seeds show in the first seed leaf it will be sound policy to give two more rounds of the harrow. Should rain fall the harrow must be put in use as soon after as the land is dry enough to work on. Half a dozen or even more rounds of the harrow within three months will be a good investment. If the season is very wet the weeds may get so far advanced that the harrow will not kill them, but this is rarely the case and



Hugh Gray's Old and New Houses.

See page 274.

good yield. The three acres left standing made a poor return. It may be confidently maintained that from April 15 to May 10 is the safest time to sow all wheat. If the seed is of inferior quality and nothing better can be had, the later date is preferable. Of course the state of the weather counts for more than the date in the almanac. Whatever be its commercial grade, all seed should be thoroughly well cleaned through fanners, to take out all light grain and fowl seeds. Even if smut is scarcely visible it would be a mistake to sow without bluestoning, at the rate of a pound of bluestone to eight or ten bushels of seed. The only sure way to bluestone is to dissolve it in warm water and pour in enough cold to make, say, 2½ or three pails to the pound, then put enough in a deep tub in which a coarse sack holding a bushel and a half of seed can be soured till it is all damp, then taken out and dripped for a minute or two into the tub and laid out on the barn floor to dry. In this way a large quantity of seed can be bluestoned on a wet day and if not piled up to heat it may lie a month before it is sown. Formalin is used in the same way and is better than bluestone for oats and barley.

THE AMOUNT TO BE SOWN.

This will depend on several conditions. If of good quality, sown a little early in fine weather and on good land, an average of a bushel and a quarter is about right. Free stooling may, under such circumstances, be looked for, and fairly early ripening. But in this country where early ripening is important, too free stooling may lead to later ripening and in that case it is better to use half a bushel more seed to the acre, because thicker growth checks too free stooling and promotes early ripening. Well worked land will always need less seed. Late sowing always needs most seed, because nature feels the need of fast growth and fewer stools are thrown out.

There have been cases where on poor land a rather thin seeding proved best. With a dearth of both moisture and plant food it is better to have six plants with good heads than ten with poor heads, but such cases prove that the land has been either badly chosen or badly worked. In fact the result of the work depends almost as much on the seed bed as the seed. Broadcast sowing is now a back number and the real question is about the best drill

and the way to use it. The consensus of opinion seems to favor the disc drill as an all round machine. For early sowing on land in good shape an inch and a half deep is about right, but as the season advances two inches or even more is the proper depth. To avoid blowing the land should not be too loose before seeding and sowing east and west is another useful safeguard. Harrowing after seeding prepares the soil for blowing away the first windy day.

Wheat Growing in Queensland.

Queensland is the farthest north division of the Australian continent and is of enormous extent. Being largely sub-tropical it is only on its southern uplands that grain can be grown with advantage and the area under wheat last year was only 52,527 acres. Ten years ago the whole wheat area was only 10,390 acres. The land so cultivated is a deep black loam and the average yield was 20 bushels per acre.

A live dog's bark is a nuisance, but a dead dog's bark makes excellent gloves.

Irrigation at Calgary.

The success of the irrigation ditch to the south of Lethbridge in opening up the country has drawn attention to the possibilities of a ditch east of Calgary. The C. P. R. Land Office officials have had a surveyor looking over the ground. The idea is to take the water from the Bow River just east of Calgary and carry it about six miles east in a ditch 100 ft. wide and nine feet deep, then turn it in a northerly direction for over 20 miles more. It is stated that this can be done at slight cost, as it follows the natural contour of the land and that at this point a good fall can be obtained, sufficient to develop power for manufacturing purposes. This is the first step in the scheme. From this point it is thought that the ditch can be carried east at least 100 miles, if not more.

The land is of the right nature for irrigation purposes and the turn to the north puts all the land watered by the ditch within close reach of railway facilities. This is an important consideration. It is estimated that in all some 2½ million acres can be benefitted by the ditch. If the engineers report favorably upon the scheme it means a big thing for the people of Calgary.

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The "Bulge" in Wheat.

A Manitoba Romance, by Guelph Owen, Neepawa, Man.

CHAPTER II.

One morning, about a month after the events of the foregoing chapter happened, Susie Melton stood on the east verandah of her beautiful rural home. Truly she was a picture as she leaned against one of the pillars, upon which the morning glories twined themselves in an inextricable chain, while the flowers opened to the glorious mellow light of the morning. She had come out to gather a bouquet for the breakfast table, and stood among the flowers lost in her own musings. Was it unnatural that she acted absentmindedly while she attended to her household duties? True, Jack Welland had not called at the house once during the month, and she had a faint suspicion why; still, Charlie Bond came over nearly every day since that memorable night when she saw

Mr. Melton looked up from his paper and sidwaid at his wife. "If this is true, Martha," he said, "I will go to town to-morrow and sell the remainder of my wheat while prices are good. There are only about three thousand bushels in the elevator anyway; but if prices should drop it would mean the loss of a payment on that new quarter section. By George! What about young Welland, though? He has about fifteen thousand bushels of No. 1 hard in the elevator at Hilton, in fact his whole season's crop. Just like him. He wouldn't sell when his father and myself did. Well, if this is a 'bulge,' Jack is a goner, sure enough. It will be too bad, all the same."

Susie, who was about to sip her coffee, paused with the cup held half way to her lips. Her cheeks paled a little and her voice trembled as she spoke.

"Could not some one tell him of the danger there is in holding the wheat, father?"

"Oh, I suppose he knows all about that. He takes the Review and reads all the other papers besides," her father answered, as he reached for his hat preparatory to going out.

Susie did not make any further remark, but all the forenoon her conscience troubled her. "Poor Jack!" she said to herself. "I do hope he will not lose on his wheat. Oh, I trust he did not listen to me because I was silly



A Cozy Home.

See page 274.

Jack last. Bond had pressed his suit so vigorously that people declared she must prefer him as a cavalier to John Welland.

Notwithstanding this, poor Susie's thoughts ever and anon reverted to Welland, as she stood there, her fair face gradually blushing at the recollection of some of his words to her that night. She knew that he loved her—even as she loved him. Then the question confronted her: Had she been true to herself, when, through mere pride, she had behaved so cruelly toward him? Surely he would call again soon, and then she would ask his forgiveness. After musing thus in the bright morning sunshine she turned and walked into the kitchen. She was unusually silent during the meal, but she had been so reserved of late that no one mentioned it.

"Well, well," said Farmer Melton, as he scrutinized the columns of the *Hilton Review*, which he had taken up immediately he finished his coffee. He adjusted his spectacles. "Just listen here, Martha; this may mean a mighty serious thing for us." So saying, the farmer read aloud: "The grain buyers of this town are very backward in buying grain this last day or so; the reason being that the enormous rise in price, which was thought to be due to the great deficiency in the world's supply and the prolongation of the Spanish-American war, is said to be a mere 'bulge' instead of a gradual rise in price, and the crash may come at any moment."

enough to tell him not to sell when he was about to do so."

She was sitting with her needle work on the cool verandah during the afternoon of a warm Saturday toward the end of May, for, when not at school, she employed her time in attending to duties about the farm house. "I wish I could see Jack. I would tell him to sell at once. But he never comes here now, and what can I do? Oh! I know," after a moment's thought, "I will write a note and give it to Frank, and he can take it over to him."

She disappeared within the house, hastily penned a note, gave it to her brother and directed him to take it over to the Wellands.

"Who's it for?" the boy asked.

"Jack."

"Jack, eh," the lad said, looking up mischievously into his sister's face.

He turned on his heel and started on his errand, when he saw Charlie Bond coming up the lane to the house.

"Here comes that Bond. I wonder that Susie can bear his company. I hate him. Wonder what's up between her and Jack." He glanced at the envelope he carried and continued his grumbling as he trudged through the back pasture, which joined that of John Welland's. "I wonder if this is from Susie to Jack, offering to make up? I hope it is. I'd just like to see Jack take that Bond and break—"

The sentence was not completed. By way of giving vent to his feelings, Frank had shied a stone at a gopher that was saucily chirping above its burrow. The

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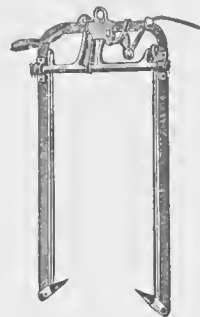
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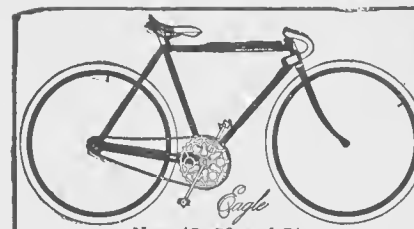
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blow knocked the little rodent over on the ground, where it lay, its limbs twitching spasmodically as its life went out. Frank ran up to the spot and picked up the little animal.

"Poor little thing," he said, as the tears were suspiciously near the verge of falling. "Poor little feller. I didn't think I would hit it." And a large dew drop splashed on the fur of the limp little body that lay across his palm. Suddenly turning his head, he saw Jack Welland standing behind him. Quickly drawing his sleeve across his eyes, he dropped the dead gopher to the ground at his heels, lest he should betray his weakness.

"Do not be ashamed of showing sorrow and repentance for a misdeed," said young Welland, as he took the boy's hand, "you have been taught a lesson to-day, Frank, that we all must learn some time in our lives, although the knowledge may cost very dearly. In the space of a moment we may destroy that which would take a life time to repair."

Frank was silent, but after a moment he said: "Oh, Jack! I almost forgot. I've got a note for you from Susie, and I was just going over to your place to find you. Here it is."

He took the note from his pocket and gave it to Welland, whose face displayed unmistakable signs of pleasure, as he opened the end of the square enclosure.

"Sav, Jack! Why don't you come over to our place now? You haven't been there since goodness-knows-when."

This was spoken by Frank while Jack was reading the missive.

"Does your sister require an answer?" he asked, as he shoved the envelope into the top pocket of his coat, and seeming to ignore Frank's question, "or did she say anything about it?"

"No; but if you have one I will give it to her."

Welland did not reply at once, and Frank repeated his first question, which was as yet unanswered.

"Oh, I don't know," Welland drawled laconically; "I suppose your people have steady company now?"

"I should say not," Frank innocently replied. "There's only Bond. He comes round most every day courtin' after Susie, but he ain't anybody. Susie snubs him, too, but still he hangs around. He was just coming up the lane when I left."

"Well, take this to her when you go back," Welland said, as he tore a leaf from his note book, on which he scribbled a few sentences; "but if you are not in a hurry, let's take a walk over to the pasture together. I was just going to fix a piece of fence near that old well. I'm afraid the ponies or some of the cattle might fall into it. By the way, you have not seen Nancy nor Murphy lately, Frank? They are having an easy time of it these days. Not much driving—sleek as eels."

They walked along together until they came to the barb wire fence that surrounded the pasture field, where they could see the two beautiful animals grazing at some distance from them. At a whistle from Welland, Nancy raised her head, still munching a mouthful of the rich grass, her ears erect as if to determine from whence the sound came; then arching her neck coquettishly, and giving a low whinney, she trotted toward the fence to greet her master. Murphy, when he noticed the absence of his mate, threw his head back, gave a loud snort and came down the field at a full gallop. Welland threw up his hand and the pony braced himself against his forelegs, while the sod and earth were thrown in all directions by his feet. Finding, however, that their master had no sugar to give them, as was his habit,

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the ponies began cropping the grass near the fence.

Frank watched for a while; then the conversation veered around to the condition of the growing crops. A large field of wheat could be seen in the distance. How beautifully green it looked as the wind swayed the grain in huge billows on this warm afternoon.

"How does your crop look?" Frank asked Jack, when the talk began to lag.

"Splendid," Welland announced, cutting a niche in the post with his pocket-knife. "It's too bad that wheat has dropped so much. If prices were good, my crop this fall would be worth something."

"The price hasn't dropped much, has it?"

"About a dollar. But that will mean the ruination of lots of farmers this year, who were borrowing money on the strength of the 'bulge' in price—for that's all it was. Then, who knows but what we might have hail this season yet. That would completely finish them, especially those who are depending on the growing crop."

"Yes, father was reading in the Review this morning that a drop was expected. But you must have heard since then."

"Got it not an hour ago. I was walking over from the south place, when Nellie Faraday drove along and picked me up on her way from town. She said that Hilton was in an uproar over the news at noon. You see the Review is published on Thursday, and that accounts for your father not knowing the latest. . . . Well, I'll have to be going. I want to get my chores done, as many as possible before tea."

He glanced at his watch and walked away. Frank watched him until he disappeared behind a bluff in the pasture field.

"I wonder how much Jack has really lost by this bulge anyhow?" the boy mused, as he walked slowly homeward.

(To be continued.)

Ginger Beer.

Take three-quarters of a pound of brown ginger root, bruise it well, and boil it in two gallons of pure cold water for an hour. Then add to it two gallons of pure cold water, 10 pounds of sugar, the juice of 12 lemons (if these are not procurable, use citric acid to give sufficient sharpness to the taste), half a pound of honey, and three pints of good fresh yeast. When cool strain and add half an ounce of essence of lemon. Let the mixture stand in a warm place for about four days, and then bottle it. Tie down each cork carefully and lay the bottles down in a cool cellar. The beer is ready in a week's time, but will keep all the summer.

Increase the library.

Oiling Floors.

House cleaning usually reveals the fact that some of the carpets are too worn for further use. Summer is a good time to try the experiment of bare floors, and the following hints are for those who may decide to dispense with one or more carpets for the summer, at least. It is but little trouble to oil a floor, if it is properly done, and it will preserve the color of the wood. Boiled linseed oil, the same as used for piazza floors, is best, but not as much of the oil is required, and it is combined with one-third turpentine. The mixture can be kept hot in a dish of hot water and away from the fire on account of the turpentine. The first application can be of the clear oil if it is thought best with a new floor to have it saturated. The oil is put on with a brush, and after standing for an hour or so, rubbed with a wooden cloth, rubbing the way of the grain. When the staining is done prepare for the next day's waxing. For an ordinary sized room procure one pound of old English floor wax. This is the most economical wax I ever used, giving as fine a gloss as the best varnish. It polishes to a high finish with very little labor. When the wood becomes well polished, the wax need not be applied oftener than once a week, or even once a fortnight. The floor in the meantime, can be dusted off by passing over it an old broom or hair floor brush, with a piece of slightly moistened rag tied around it. Everything that falls upon it lies upon the surface, as on that of varnished furniture. Nothing can really soil it. It can, of course, be washed up, but never needs scrubbing. A few applications will make the floor gain a polish like that of an old-fashioned table-top.—Art Amateur.

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For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in severe outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

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Cleaning Carpets.

The annual spring house cleaning is close at hand, with its work of lifting, cleaning and re-laying carpets, which are often injured during the process quite as much as by the year's wear. Never put the tack lifter under the carpet, but between the carpet and the tack, and be certain that every tack is removed.

Choose a breezy, sunny day for carpet beating. Spread the carpet wrong side up on a clean grass plat in such a position that the wind will carry away the dust as it rises. A dusty carpet cannot be thoroughly cleaned without more or less injury to the fabric. The old-fashioned method of hand shaking, which is still somewhat in vogue, wrought disaster. Hanging a carpet on a line to beat it works mischief. The least possible injury is done if there is a solid surface underneath; and the same is true of floor mats and rugs.

After the carpet is beaten it should be folded lengthwise and laid on the floor over which straw, papers, or felt has been laid. Lay down one side holding the rest up high and then gradually lay it down to the other side. One end should be tacked, then a side, then the other end, and finally the other side, care being taken that seams are straight.

After a carpet is down take a little naphtha and pour on soiled places, and rub with a piece of flannel. Be sure to have the windows open so as to let the gas escape.

Clean matting with salt and water. If there are grease spots, cover with French chalk, sprinkle benzine over, cover with a damp cloth, and let it lie until the benzine evaporates. If the spot still shows, "try, try again."

In connection with carpets and matting there are a few points to remember. A carpet will wear longer if the position of the breadths is changed every two or three years, and it pays if one has more time than money. A stair carpet should be half a yard longer than the stairs, so that it can be moved up or down a little every time it is taken up, bringing the wear in a new place. Pad stair carpets with two or three layers of wadding between muslin, tacked occasionally to keep them in place. Matting is a wholesome and cool looking floor covering for bedrooms in hot weather, but only the better grades are durable, and even these soon break if a bedstead is daily drawn over them.

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"Indeed, he hasn't; he called on me last evening."

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The Telegraph Dog.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Superior, Wis., tells the story of one of the most intelligent dogs of whom there is record:

Morsey, the telegraph dog, is dead. During a terrific thunderstorm last Sunday night he was struck by lightning at the Walbridge station, and hereafter there will be a vacant seat in the cab of No. 207. Morsey was a shaggy yellow mongrel, with a stubby tail, long, flapping ears like a spaniel, and a nose like a greyhound. He was a homely little fellow to look at, but when you brushed the long tangled locks off his forehead two big eyes sparkled with honesty and intelligence. He was about eight years old when he died, but was just as alert as he was in his youth.

Morsey was called the telegraph dog because he was a telegraph operator. He was not much of a "sender," but on receiving he was equal to the best. Of course, there were many things sent over the wires that Morsey could not understand, but whenever anything ticked over the wires pertaining to the movements of trains Morsey knew what it was.

Morsey's greatest difficulty was in communicating his knowledge of what was going on to the trainmen. At first they could make nothing of his peculiar gesticulations, but gradually they learned to understand many of his signals, and old Bill Corbin, the engineer of No. 207, could read the dog like a book.

Morsey had been in the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad nearly five years, and during the past eighteen months had occupied the position of "lookout" fireman on the seat with Bill Corbin. He was brought to the Northern Pacific from the Wisconsin railroad by a tramp telegraph operator, and from the day of his arrival until his death he was never off duty.

One night a seedy-looking individual, accompanied by a hungry looking dog, entered the station at Brainerd and bothered the night operator for a small loan. The man at the key advanced the price of a meal and the two tramps went away, but returned an hour later, the master hilarious under the influence of liquor and the poor dog looking as hungry as ever.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the intoxicated man, "you give me \$2.00 and the dog is yours. He's the smartest dog on earth. He can telegraph as good as you can and with a little more training he'll be the best operator on the division."

To prove his statement the tourist went to the key and ordered the dog to give attention. The half-starved animal jumped upon the telegraph table and sat with one ear close to the relay and sounder. "Now, Morsey," said the master, "just you listen to what the sounder says and let us know what it is. You see, I call the dog Morsey because he's something like old Morsey, the inventor of the telegraph."

Then the stranger manipulated the key and the sounder slowly ticked out the words "on time." Before the last letter had been sounded Morsey jumped from the table, gave two short barks and then sat down in a corner of the room.

"You see," said the stranger, "whenever he barks twice, that means that the opposite train is on time and that his train can't get orders again here; then he sets down in the corner to show you that there's no use trying to get away before the opposite train comes in. Now I'll try him again. Come here, Morsey! See how No. 23 is to-day."

The instrument said: "No. 23 two hours late." Morsey bounded from the table, barked four or five times, then grabbed a lantern in his mouth and started on a run for the door.

"Now you're satisfied, ain't you?" said the tourist operator. "You see, he picks up the lantern and starts out because the opposite train is late and he wants his

conductor and engineer to understand that they can go a station or two further on a flag on an order."

The night operator was satisfied and accepted the two-dollar proposition. For three years and a half Morsey was a part of the Brainerd office force and made himself useful as an all-round helper. His former master had taught him the difference between a dot and a dash, and how to distinguish a limited number of words produced by code combinations, and the new master completed the clever canine's telegraphic education by adding many words to his vocabulary.

Morsey would go on duty with the operator at seven in the evening and stay with his master until the day man came around in the morning. For many months the master devoted an hour or more to practice with his four-footed student each night, and such remarkable devotion did the little fellow show for his master and the telegraph business that his progress was very rapid, and within a year after his arrival at Brainerd little Morsey was possessed of all the knowledge that could possibly be crammed into a dog's head. The faster the dots and dashes would tick off a word the better the dog could understand what was being said.

Morsey knew the office-call as well as the night operator did, and upon numerous occasions he was left in charge of the office for fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, with instructions to notify his master in case of a call on the wire. Once the master went out for lunch and pulled the office-door shut after him, leaving the dog without means of exit. He had been gone but a few minutes when the faithful little animal came bounding into the lunch room. The night man followed his assistant back to the office and found, upon his arrival, that the dispatcher had been calling for orders and that the dog had broken a pane of glass in the window to get to his master with the information.

About eighteen months ago the Brainerd night operator was transferred to a station out West, and before his departure sold Morsey to Engineer Corbin for \$10. Thenceforth the telegraph dog's place of duty was in the cab of No. 207, and never till the day of his death did the big mogul locomotive leave the roundhouse without Morsey stationed on the cushioned seat behind his master. Morsey's knowledge of the railroad and telegraph business was of great service to the engine and train crews. Whenever his train stopped at a station he would jump from his post of duty and run to the telegraph office. If the operator had orders for them, Morsey would carry a copy to the engineer, and if there was a clearance for the train he would take a little slip of paper to the caboose, thus saving the engineer, conductor and brakeman many car lengths of travel in the course of a day's run.

For several months No. 207 was in the work train service, and during that period Morsey proved of great value. Occasionally the extra train would arrive at a station where there was no operator to wait for the passing of a regular. If the regular happened to be delayed, there was nothing for the extra to do but to lay up on the siding, or to run to the next station under protection of a flag. The latter course could only be taken with the risk of causing a further delay to the regular, and it was in dilemmas of that nature that the dog operator rendered great service.

One day, about a year ago, the work train arrived at a little station where there was no operator, to wait for the east bound passenger. The latter train was long past due, and as there was a telegraph instrument in the station, the conductor concluded to try an experiment with Morsey.

"Come and see how No. 2 is," said the conductor. In an instant Morsey was on the table, listening to the monotonous rattling of the instrument. He sat there motionless for five minutes, with his curly head inclined toward the sounder in a listening attitude, while the trainmen gathered around, anxiously waiting for information concerning the delayed train. Finally the rattling noise ceased and Morsey looked knowingly about at the men, as if to ask them to wait a minute. Again the instrument clicked, but

only for a few seconds. When it stopped Morsey barked several times, jumped to the floor and bounded out of the station, followed by the train crew. At the engine he stopped and ran toward his master, then ran back and jumped into the cab.

"That means that No. 2 is late," said the engineer. "Send out your flag and let's see how we come out." The work train moved on to the next station, and, arriving there, discovered that No. 2 was four hours late. After that Morsey was always called into service where occasion required it, and in no instance did his reports of the situation prove incorrect. Morsey was a remarkably clever dog and his grave will long be kept green by the railroad fraternity.

Camp Stool Work Basket.

The illustration shows very clearly the principle of the basket. It is really the upper part of a camp stool extended and a bag or basket made in it. It is made of pale blue cloth lined with white sateen so that the most dainty articles of work may be kept clean within. The outside is decorated with an exquisite trail of autumnal foliage embroidered in a bold, open pattern, and in natural coloring. The tints of the embroidery are further accentuated by a large bow of



copper-colored ribbon tied and sewn on just about the crossing bars of the framework. Little loops of pale blue cord finished off with copper and gold bobbles are fastened on to each corner at the top. The whole is rendered most harmonious by the framework being painted with metallic paint, a kind of iridescent copper. This, of course, if properly carried out, makes a gift worthy of being presented even on so important an occasion as a wedding.

Keeping Her Vow.

It seems strange that we can ever feel as though the service of Christ demanded a great deal of us, when we learn what is expected from those who worship false gods. A writer to the "Heathen Woman's Friend" gives us a glimpse of something that, in those lands, is sadly common.

I have just finished dinner and am going across Filial Piety Lane to my work. I hear a tremendous noise near by. Looking up, I see a man beating a gong, an old lady with an immense iron chain about forty feet long, one end tied around her neck, the rest of it dragging behind her. The third member of the party is an old man, carrying a yellow flag. A flock of men, women and children gather about them.

They stop at each gateway for contributions and the noise of the gong ceases. In a moment it begins again; the links of the long chain twist and wriggle in the dusty road, and the company moves on. I ask the old man with the flag what it all means. He says, "the woman is fulfilling a vow." The money is for repairing a heathen temple.

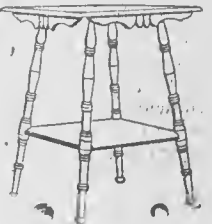
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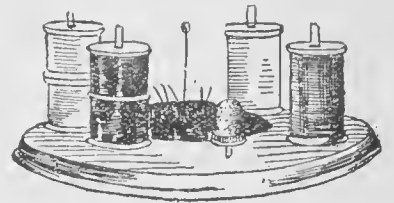
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A Sewing Companion.

Here is a little thing many a boy can make and which will save many a step and hunt by some of the ladies in the house. The illustration speaks for itself. It is simply a circle of wood in the centre of which is a cushion for needles and pins. Steel pins are put in around the cushion, on which to put spools of thread, also one for the thim-



ble. This stand can be made in various sizes and styles with any number of pins for spools. The pins can be made long enough for two spools and a little nob of sealing wax on top of each will keep the spools from coming off, and you will always know where they are. The stand can be decorated and enamelled to suit the taste.

The difference between the average country boy and the town boy is that the former wants to know everything and the latter thinks he knows everything. The former knowing that he can know more renders him susceptible of learning things, but the latter is filled with the opinion that he knows and does not try to find out things. There are, however, exceptions to this rule.

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Ways of Serving Rhubarb.

Coming as it does when fresh, green edibles are scarce and yet very essential to health, the garden rhubarb deserves more patronage than is usually accorded it. It would receive it, too, if housewives realized that its biting acidity can easily be modified to an agreeable tartness, and that the common method of serving it in a two-crust pie is the least wholesome way in which it can be cooked.

Baking imparts a richer color and flavor to rhubarb than stewing; but whichever way it is cooked it should first be covered with boiling water and allowed to remain on the back of the stove ten minutes, then drained and cooked in fresh water.

To bake make a little rich syrup of boiling water and sugar; pour over the fruit, cover and set in a hot oven; as soon as tender, remove the cover and finish baking.

Rhubarb should also be stewed in a little syrup. Some persons are fond of rhubarb cooked in maple syrup.

Baked rhubarb served very cold is a most appetizing meat or other sauce. If baked or stewed rhubarb is to be used as a filling for pies, tarts, turn-overs, pudding or dumplings it should be slightly thickened (as soon as sufficiently cooked and before removing from the fire), with a little corn starch dissolved in cold water.

Rhubarb juice makes an excellent meat jelly. Like fruit, it should be gathered at just the right time, that is, before the stalks are old (over-ripe). Make same as fruit jelly by baking or stewing until the juice can be easily drained out; then boil the latter twenty minutes (uncovered) before adding the hot sugar, and only a minute afterwards.

Rhubarb pie is both attractive and wholesome made by either of the following methods. Prepare the pie-plant as above directed and while hot add a few bits of butter and a little cinnamon or mace. Sift a tablespoonful of powdered sugar over the top before it is baked; line a deep-tin with paste and bake; fill with the prepared rhubarb; put straps of paste across the top and set in the oven long enough to bake the latter, or else substitute a thick meringue for the paste straps. Rhubarb pie must be served very cold.

Rhubarb tarts with meringue heaped on top are as toothsome as pretty. If the paste of turn-overs is brushed over on the inside with white of egg, then filled with the prepared pie-plant, and at once baked in a hot oven, it will not absorb the syrup and be indigestible. Sprinkle sugar over before baking.

For rhubarb pudding, fill a deep dish with the prepared rhubarb; cover with a thinly-rolled tea-biscuit dough and bake. Serve hot with hard sauce.

For rhubarb dumplings, cut tea-biscuit dough in large circles, fill with pie-plant peeled and cut in small pieces; add sugar two or three drops of water and a pinch of cinnamon and form in balls; make a boiled sauce of one heaping tablespoonful of butter and a pinch of cinnamon, thickened with two tablespoonfuls of corn starch. Place the dumplings in a pudding dish with plenty of space between, pour the sauce over, cover and bake. Serve hot with the sauce dipped over.

For tapioca rhubarb pudding, wash the tapioca thoroughly and soak over night in water enough to cover it. Peel rhubarb and cut in small pieces; add half as much of the latter as you have tapioca, and plenty of sugar; stir well together, sprinkle a few hits of butter over the top and bake. Spread a meringue over the top; place in a slow oven for it to set, but do not yellow. Serve cold.

Substitute steamed rice for the tapioca and you have a delicious pudding, either hot or cold.—Country Gentleman.

A woman's idea of happiness is being rich enough so she can buy a new hat without having her old dress made over, or a new dress without having to get along with the plumes of her old hat.—New York Press.

Well to Remember.

Alcohol will remove the white stains on furniture caused by heat.

Silver not in use may be kept bright by wrapping it in flannel with a lump of camphor.

Linoleum and oilcloth may be restored to their original polish by washing them with milk.

For the daily dusting of hardwood floors, cotton flannel bags with a double ruffle across the bottom and open at the top and down one side, which can be pinned around a broom, are recommended as very effective, particularly in dusting under beds and bureaus.

Moths can be successfully removed from carpets in the following manner: Wring a coarse towel out of clear water; spread it smoothly on the carpet, iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation wherever the moths are supposed to be. There is no need to press hard, and the color of the carpet will not be injured, as the moths are destroyed by the heat and steam.

To Keep Off the Rain.

It is not always convenient to wear a rain coat doing chores, nor is one always at hand to use. The following suggestion from an exchange may be of service to some of our readers:—"Take a square of heavy table oilcloth, cut a round hole about six inches across with a short slit on one side to slip over the head, to wear to ride or do chores in. Keeps rain off nicely."

To Renovate Wall-Papers.

First of all brush off all dirt with a hair broom and then rub the paper lightly with a clean towel tied over the end of the broom. To remove greasy patches, which have been caused by persons resting their heads against the paper, make a cream of pipe-clay and water, lay it over the greasy spot, let it remain on for 24 hours and then remove it by scraping or brushing with a stiff brush. If the paper is stained, but not greasy, cut a stale "household" loaf in two and rub the paper, a yard at a time, with the half loaf.

How hard it is to hide the sparks of nature.—Shakespeare.

Hogan: "Do you believe in dreams. Mike?"

Dugan: "Faith, an' I do! Last night I dreht I was awake, an' in the mornin' me dhream came throe."

Juggins: "Say, old man, it isn't good taste for you to court your girl later than 10 o'clock of an evening."

Muggins: "Tain't, eh? Guess you don't know my girl."

"That fast express train is great, isn't it?"

"Yes, they say they can get fresh milk to town now before the cream rises."—Indianapolis Journal.

Society ladies riding astride was a feature of the recent Boston Horse Show. This sensible way of riding with a divided skirt is fast gaining ground because the rider is much more secure in the saddle.

Life is as it were a boundless ocean of thought, energy and action; upon its restless bosom we are the pilots of our own destiny, and as such for good or evil we can make this life the abode of happiness and joy, or of gloom and sorrow.—Unknown.

A report comes from Vienna that a doctor has been able, after 14 months of training, to get a seven year old boy born blind to distinguish colors, forms and objects and finally to read with his eyes.

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